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An entrance to the 1.7-mile Salang tunnel in the mountains of northern Afghanistan.

Tunnel Disaster Near Kabul

Hundreds of Russians and Afghans Dead, Reports Say

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

NEW DELHI — Hundreds of Soviet soldiers and Afghan civilians, perhaps more than 1,000, suffocated in a major tunnel disaster in the Hindu Kush mountains in northern Afghanistan last week, according to reports reaching here through Western diplomatic channels and from Afghan exiles.

The reports said that a civilian fuel truck collided with the lead vehicle of a Soviet Army convoy in the Salang tunnel 60 miles (96 kilometers) north of Kabul on the main route linking the capital with the Soviet Union.

There were conflicting and sketchy accounts of the disaster, but Western diplomatic sources Tuesday said that Soviet security forces, apparently believing a guerrilla attack had taken place, blocked both entrances to the 1.7-mile tunnel and prevented vehicles from leaving.

In the ensuing panic, 700 Soviet soldiers and 400 Afghan civilians suffocated from a lack of oxygen caused by the explosion and subsequent fire, according to the diplomatic reports. Compounding the tragedy were exhaust fumes from engines left

running by drivers who tried to keep warm in the subfreezing temperatures, the reports said.

Diplomatic sources said that many of the electric ventilators in the 17-by-25-foot tunnel (five by 7.5 meters) had been inoperative for more than a year.

The tunnel, which cuts through the Hindu Kush mountains at 11,000 feet, is the world's highest. Located about a third of the way from Kabul to the Soviet border, it is the main supply link between the capital and the Soviet Union. It was built by the Russians in the 1960s.

As usual with casualty reports from remote reaches of Afghanistan, there were conflicting accounts of the number of deaths and injuries in the reported disaster, and the incident was not even mentioned in one briefing conducted Tuesday by a Western diplomatic mission.

But diplomatic sources in another Western embassy, citing reports from Kabul, said the most common casualty figure cited in the capital was 700 Soviet soldiers killed and another 200 injured. The sources said that for the last three or four nights, an unusually large num-

ber of Soviet aircraft has been landing at Kabul airport, ferrying dead and wounded.

The same diplomatic sources said that 400 to 2,000 Afghan civilians were believed to have suffocated in the tunnel.

The incident was said to have occurred either on Nov. 2 or Nov. 3, and there were reports the tunnel was closed for two days, the diplomatic sources said.

Afghan exile sources here said that recently arrived travelers from Kabul confirmed that a major disaster had occurred in the tunnel, and that civilians were not permitted to approach the area. The Afghan travelers reported that 400 bodies had been brought from the tunnel to Kabul.

Afghan exiles monitoring Kabul radio from here said that the time allotted by the state-run radio to funeral announcements had been lengthened from five minutes to 25 minutes, and that in one broadcast alone last week four funerals were announced for 15 truck drivers.

However, there was no official confirmation of the disaster from the Soviet military command or the Soviet-supported Afghan government.

The usually authoritative daily said negotiations were to begin at

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Lebanese Reluctantly Accepting Militia Role in Massacre

By James F. Clarity
New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Reluctantly, painfully and with a sense of guilt, more and more Lebanese, both Moslems and Christians, are beginning to admit that Lebanese Phalangist militiamen were probably the killers in the massacre at the Palestinian refugee camps in West Beirut in September.

The official explanation of the government, given by President Amin Gemayel, is still that the killings, that Israeli troops occupying the area around the Sabra and Chatila camps were solely responsible for the deaths.

The official count of the bodies of the men, women and children who were killed between Sept. 16 and 18 is 328. Several hundred more bodies are believed to have been carried away by the killers.

Friends with whom she had recently discussed the massacre, she said, "They don't like the idea of their boys getting involved."

"When it first happened, people did not believe the Lebanese Forces were involved," she said, referring to the militia organization dominated by the Christian Phalange Party, which has denied any participation.

"Now," the woman said of her friends, "they're beginning to realize that something went wrong. The Israelis set our boys up for it. It was not official Phalangist policy. It caught people by surprise. People then were already overwhelmed by the invasion, the bombing, the assassination."

The assassination two days before the massacre was of President-elect Bashir Gemayel, the younger brother of the president, who was the leader of the Phalangist-dominated militia.

A university-educated Maronite Christian woman, speaking of

friends with whom she had recently discussed the massacre, she said, "They don't like the idea of their boys getting involved."

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In the past two months, there has been a spate of attempted assassinations of diplomats from Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates. Again, Abu Nidal's name has been linked to these operations, although no hard proof of his involvement has been made public.

One Western diplomat in Beirut who recently came from Baghdad noted that Kuwait and the Emirates were the two Gulf Arab states that recently have been making peace overtures toward Iran, and said one theory circulating in diplomatic circles was that Iraq was using Abu Nidal to send a message to them.

Since then, his name has been linked to a large number of assassination attempts on Arab and Palestinian diplomats as well as attacks on Israeli targets such as synagogues and diplomatic missions in Europe and its capitals.

The attack on Mr. Argov in London on June 3 was the pretext used by the Israeli government to launch its invasion into Lebanon three days later. Scotland Yard, which investigated the assassination attempt, later said Abu Ni-

Sweeping Power For the Cabinet Voted in Beirut

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service

BEIRUT — The Lebanese parliament granted the month-old cabinet of Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan emergency powers Tuesday, giving it a strong hand to rule by decree and steer Lebanon toward recovery after eight years of turmoil and destruction.

Mr. Wazzan's government won the SB-1 vote of confidence, but its special powers were confined to certain fields and restricted to six months.

President Amin Gemayel seemed to have won a minor battle against a background of Druze-Christian fighting in the Chouf hills east of Beirut and difficulties in getting Israeli-Lebanese talks on Israel troop withdrawal started.

The delay in getting the talks started has been attributed to disagreement with Israel on the status of the negotiators, as well as the site.

While Israel is pushing for civilian participation and direct talks, the Lebanese government is eager to keep them at the military level, with the Americans mediating as a third party.

After meeting Tuesday with Christian and Druze leaders, Mr. Gemayel was quoted as saying he would undertake contacts with American officials to pressure Israel to pull its troops out of the Chouf region. Druze fighters of the Progressive Socialist Party have been battling Christian forces dominated by the Phalangist Party.

Agreement was reached when the government agreed to have the range of sectors to be affected by the decrees limited and their duration reduced from the proposed eight months to six.

Cabinet ministers will be able to legislate without answering to parliament on security, defense, information, judicial affairs, development, housing and construction, civil administration, loans and debts, taxation, tariffs, education and a few other areas.

Powers were withheld in areas of special interest to the parliament, including the right to amend electoral laws, the division of municipalities, citizenship requirements, and redistricting or the redefining of provincial boundaries.

The vote of confidence represented a victory for Mr. Gemayel with Lebanon's influential politicians, and signaled their willingness to work with his government.

Lebanon's parliament is 10 years old and has been renewing its term through the past eight years of war, when general elections were not held.

The fate of Israeli-Lebanese talks on Israeli withdrawal was still uncertain, despite reports in the independent newspaper an-Nahar that they were to begin Wednesday or Thursday at a hotel in Khaide, just south of Beirut.

The usually authoritative daily said negotiations were to begin at

a compromise location, the Lebanon Beach Hotel. The hotel was proposed by U.S. mediators because it is at the demarcation line between Israeli troops and the multinational peacekeeping force south of the capital.

Israel has insisted on alternating the talks between Beirut and Jerusalem, while Lebanon favored the border town of Naqura.

Morris Draper, the U.S. special envoy, who returned to Beirut on Monday from Israel, told reporters, "We shall see" when asked whether negotiations would take place at the hotel.

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Anatoli G. Kovalev, left, the chief Soviet delegate, and seated next to him, Yuri Dubinin, the Soviet ambassador to Spain, waiting on Tuesday for the Madrid security conference to resume.



U.S. Rejects Accusations By Moscow

By Richard M. Weintraub
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has rejected recent Soviet attacks as being "without foundation" and challenged Moscow to negotiate seriously on arms reduction.

If the Soviet Union is sincere about reducing the risk of war, John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, said Monday, "it should concentrate its efforts on negotiating seriously in Geneva the need to respond to the abolition last month of Poland's independent Solidarity trade union, the elimination of the Soviet Union of emigration permits and the elimination of Soviet direct dial international telephone connections.

The U.S. statement came after a series of attacks by Soviet leaders, including President Leonid I. Brezhnev, accusing the United States of "aggressive action" that threatens to "push the world into the flames of nuclear war."

An investigation that named Phalangist culprits would pose a serious problem for President Gemayel, a Maronite Christian who was a Phalangist political leader while his brother headed the militia. The Christian militia was loyal, almost fanatically, to Bashir, not to Amin Gemayel.

Against the backdrop of increasingly harsh statements from Moscow, the U.S. response was relatively mild. It appeared to reflect a decision by Washington to adopt a posture of reasonableness as Western Europe approaches critical decisions on nuclear issues and attempts are made to patch up alliance relations.

These relations have been strained in recent months in part over the continuing split over the Reagan administration's

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Madrid Conference Reopens as West Sets New Conditions

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — The two-year-old Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe resumed here Tuesday with Western nations making fresh demands on the Soviet Union, Poland and other Communist countries to accept commitments to independent trade and the right of all peoples to political self-determination.

In a strategy that is a response to the deteriorating situation in Poland and an effort to bridge gaps between the Reagan administration and Western Europe, the 10 European Community delegations put forward a list of conditions that are clearly unacceptable to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The demands were supported by the United States, though they were in the main drafted by its West European allies.

Warning that "East-West relations remain at a low ebb characterized by mutual distrust and lack of confidence," Thomas Rechagel, the Danish ambassador to the gathering, advanced the detailed new demands, saying that the European Community nations felt the need to respond to the abolition last month of Poland's independent Solidarity trade union, the elimination of the Soviet Union of emigration permits and the elimination of Soviet direct dial international telephone connections.

The European Community's main goal — a European disarmament conference mandated by the Madrid gathering — appears elusive, as it would have to be part of an overall accord incorporating some of the new Western demands.

The fresh proposals would also

insert into a concluding document for the Madrid conference criticism of "actions hindering the effective exercise of the right of all peoples to determine, in full freedom, their internal and external political status and to pursue as they wish their political, economic, social and cultural development."

When the conference temporarily adjourned March 12, the U.S. delegation, led by Max M. Kampelman, insisted that the proclamation of martial law in Poland had made "business as usual" impossible in Madrid. In the intervening months, with their relations badly strained by the Reagan administration's sanctions against West European companies participating in the Soviet natural gas pipeline, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization states held a series of meetings to head off a new dispute when the Madrid conference reopened.

A compromise brought the United States back to the negotiations in Madrid while the tough new proposals were drafted by West Europeans, who in many cases are eager to maintain at least the impression of an ongoing dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Accusing the United States of "a dangerous mixture of arrogance and ignorance," the head of the Polish delegation, Deputy Foreign Minister Jozef Wieszczyk, singled out the Reagan administration's suspension of Poland's most-favored-nation trading status as a violation of the Helsinki accords' commitment to economic and technological exchanges.

Though Tuesday's set-piece exchanges were fairly sharp, there was no immediate indication of what course the Soviet Union will follow in Madrid, under the new guidance of Deputy Foreign Minister Anatoli G. Kovalev. Moscow's main goal — a European disarmament conference mandated by the Madrid gathering — appears elusive, as it would have to be part of an overall accord incorporating some of the new Western demands.

The fresh proposals would also



Jerzy Urban

peaceful demonstrations in violation of martial law have been broken up by the police, often with tear gas, water cannons and batons.

The underground opposition hopes to make Wednesday's protest the largest since martial law was imposed last December.

Warsaw was calm Tuesday, and official sources in the major industrial areas, including Gdansk, Krakow and Nowa Huta, said there were no extra police patrols on the streets.

The authorities appeared to be making less use of open intimidation than they have done previously to ensure that peaceful demonstrations. But unofficial sources said extra police patrols on the streets.

The underground opposition hopes to make Wednesday's protest the largest since martial law was imposed last December.

The official press made fresh attacks on Western radio stations beamed into Poland. The stations are often accused of issuing in-

Pontiff Urges Europe To Recover Its 'Soul' And Serve Humanity

By Henry Kamm
New York Times Service

SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, Spain — From this place of pilgrimage at Europe's western edge, since the Middle Ages a meeting place of Europeans of all nations, Pope John Paul II issued an impassioned appeal Tuesday for this continent to recover its ancient soul and put it at the service of humanity, irrespective of political divisions.

[Official Spanish sources said Tuesday that three Basque extremists have been arrested by French police for plotting to kill the pope only hours before he traveled to the Basque region last week. United Press International reported from Madrid.]

At the final destination of his 10-day pilgrimage to Spain, speaking from the altar of the medieval cathedral that was built over the supposed tomb of the apostle James, the pope celebrated what he called a "European act," in which he spoke as much as a Pole as he did as head of the Roman Catholic Church.

He said: "I, John Paul, a son of the Polish nation that has always considered itself European, by its origins, traditions, culture and vital relations; Slav among Latins and Latin among the Slavs; I, successor to Peter in the See of Rome, a see that Christ wished to situate in Europe and which he loves for its striving for the spreading of Christianity throughout the world; I, bishop of Rome and pastor of the universal church, from Santiago issue to you, old Europe, a cry full of love: Find yourself. Be yourself. Discover your origins. Give life to your roots."

The pope spoke in the presence of King Juan Carlos and representatives of European organizations and universities especially invited for the "act" that was clearly intended as the high point of the papal tour. Shortly afterward the pope boarded his plane for the return to Rome.

His speech made no reference to the United States, except possibly by inference among the countries he had said been "enhanced" by European expansion, and left in doubt whether the Soviet Union formed part of Europe in his world view. The great nations and civilizations of other continents were not mentioned, nor were the coo-

tributions of non-Christian faiths. The Europe the pontiff described was equivalent to Christian Europe.

He said the history of the founding of its nations "coincides with the penetration of the gospel." European identity, the pope declared, "is incomprehensible without Christianity."

He laid claim on behalf of Christianity to "that which has ripened the civilization of the continent, its culture, its dynamism, its assertiveness, its capacity for constructive expansion on other continents as well; in a word, all that constitutes its glory."

Europe, the pope asserted, retains its soul through the continuation of what he described as its Christian and humanitarian traditions. Among them he cited the dignity of the human person, justice, liberty, respect for life and tolerance.

Europe has contributed most to the development of the world, the pope said, "in the field of ideas as well as in that of work, in that of science and of art."

The pope listed as the ills of the world "secularized ideologues that go as far as to negate God and limit religious liberty," excessive importance given to economic success and materialism and hedonism that attack "the values of the prolific and united family."

For those reasons, he said, Europe must again find its soul and work to overcome them. He declared that Europe could become one "and can be so with the respect due to all its differences, including those of diverse political systems."

The pontiff did not try to chart a path toward the overcoming of the political chasm between Eastern and Western Europe. If Europe achieves these goals, he said, "its future will not be dominated by uncertainty and fear, but rather a new period of life will begin."

■ 3 Basques Arrested

United Press International reported from Madrid that official Spanish sources said Tuesday that three Basque extremists were arrested by French police last week in a plot to kill the pope only hours before he went to the Basque country.

Leaders of the ETA guerrilla group were seized Saturday in southern France, according to the sources, which were quoted by the national news agency, EFE. The arrests came two days after ETA gunmen assassinated Spain's highest-ranking field commander, Major General Victor Lago Roman, in Madrid.

The attack was allegedly planned for the pope's stop at Loyola, a Jesuit sanctuary in the Basque country, the sources said.



Pope John Paul II during a moment of concentration as he celebrated Mass on Tuesday at Santiago de Compostela.

The Associated Press

MADRID — Puffy eyes, a shuffling gait and a faltering voice indicate that the grueling, 10-day tour of Spain is taking a heavy toll on the health of Pope John Paul II.

Visibly fatigued, the 62-year-old pontiff was in the last full day Monday of the first visit to Spain at a reigning pope.

By the time he left Spain on Tuesday, he had traveled 4,470 miles (7,152 kilometers), visiting nearly every corner of the country. He also delivered 50 speeches, climbed the stairs of altars, castles, churches and cathedrals and stood for countless hours in bulletproof "popemobiles," smiling and blessing crowds.

On Sunday, the pope had pockets under his eyes, a swelling on his forehead that church officials declined to explain, and a slow, shuffling gait. He frequently closed his eyes to rest during the five ceremonies he attended in the northeastern cities of Montserrat and Barcelona.

Foul weather forced the helicopter to land in Barcelona, instead of at the mountaintop monastery of Montserrat, after a bumpy, two-hour flight. But the pope insisted on visiting the Shrine of the Virgin of Montserrat.

After being drenched by a steady downpour at the shrine, John Paul was driven back to Barcelona, where he visited in quick succession a hospital, a surrealistic half-finished church and the Barcelona Cathedral.

"I would say the pontiff looks rather weary and needs a full rest," Dr. Villard said. "He has been pushing himself."

After an average of five hours' sleep in the previous eight nights, the pope seemed more fatigued Sunday than on any other day up to then of his visit. He rose at 6 A.M. — at the archbishop's house in Zaragoza — took a motorcade through chilly, rain-soaked streets to a hotel.

John Paul then celebrated Mass for 120,000 worshippers in a soccer stadium before flying back to Madrid for a 10 P.M. dinner.

He has been accompanied on his visit by the director of Vatican health services, Dr. Renato Buzzonetti, who always travels with him.

The Spanish government has a backup team of three doctors on call at each stop and arranged for an ambulance with an attending doctor in every motorcade. Medical specialists stand by at major hospital emergency rooms.

Under every altar, church authorities have ordered the installation of a bathroom and a small room with a couch in case the pope should need them.

The Vatican announced Saturday that after his Spanish visit, the pope will go to Castel Gondolfo and remain at his papal palace south of Rome for a few days rest.

The Associated Press

King Hussein to Meet With Reagan Dec. 21

By Bernard Gwertzman
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The White House announced late Monday that King Hussein of Jordan would come to Washington to meet with President Ronald Reagan on Dec. 21.

Administration officials said they hoped that by then the Jordanian leader would have received enough Palestinian and Arab backing to join negotiations on the Palestinian question with Israel, Egypt and the United States.

For several weeks, American and Jordanian officials have been discussing the timing of King Hussein's visit. The Jordanian leader did not want to come until he was able to give a more definitive statement on his position and until the United States could clear up some questions about Israel's attitude.

Administration officials said that before King Hussein's trip, the United States would increase its diplomatic pressure on Saudi Arabia, Morocco and other Arab countries to support the king's joining the negotiations. Mr. Reagan made the entry of Jordan into the talks a major element of his Middle East initiative of Sept. 1.

The officials also said that when Mr. Reagan meets with Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel at the White House on Nov. 19, another effort will be made to per-

suade Mr. Begin to impose at least a temporary freeze on establishing Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Mr. Reagan is also likely to discuss with Mr. Begin the problems that have arisen in trying to arrange a withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces from Lebanon. Morris Draper, a special American envoy, has been traveling back and forth among Lebanon, Israel and Syria but has been unable to obtain agreement on a formula.

The Syrians and PLO insist the Israelis go first; the Israelis want the PLO to leave before the Israelis and Syrians withdraw simultaneously.

In addition, the Israelis want to work out a security agreement with Lebanon on southern Lebanon.

The Lebanese, who seek to avoid the appearance of being too friendly to the Israelis, want the talks held at the military level, not the diplomatic, as proposed by the Israelis.

The Lebanese are also reluctant to sign a formal document with Israel and would prefer that the arrangements be worked out by the United States, with Lebanon and Israel concurring.

John Hughes, a State Department spokesman, insisted Monday that the administration was trying to work with the same determination on both the Lebanese withdrawal question and the overall Palestinian problem.

King Hussein has said that he would be willing to join the negotiations if he had the backing of the other Arab countries and the PLO.

Mr. Reagan proposed in September that negotiations initiated by the Camp David agreements of 1978, signed by Israel, Egypt and the United States, resume on setting up a five-year period of self-government for the Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza.

■ Pym in Jordan for Talks

Foreign Secretary Francis Pym of Britain arrived Tuesday to Jordan for a three-day visit and talks with King Hussein on renewed peace efforts in the Middle East. Reuters reported from Amman.

Mr. Pym is not bringing any new peace initiatives, British officials said.

Warsaw Pact Plans Summit in Prague

The Associated Press

PRAGUE — Leaders of the seven Warsaw Pact countries are planning a summit conference here, an official at the Foreign Ministry's press department confirmed Tuesday.

No dates were given, but diplomats here have been speculating for some time that the meeting would take place about Dec. 7. The conference was expected to follow a meeting of Soviet-bloc defense ministers here in late November.

Western diplomats said the party and government leaders would likely discuss the Polish situation, the problems of East European economies, the European security conference in Madrid and other issues.

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Denmark has turned down European Community plans for a long-term policy on sharing fish catches in the waters of member nations and now faces a possible crisis in relations with its community partners.

Henning Grove, Denmark's fisheries minister, flatly rejected proposals for a new common fisheries policy in talks lasting until Tuesday morning.

The nine other fisheries ministers had already agreed to the package, which would end six years of wrangling over the catches each nation can take from the community's rich fishing grounds.

The issue now threatens to sour a meeting of community heads of state in Copenhagen early next month.

As host at the summit, Denmark had hoped it could concentrate on economic and foreign policy issues rather than the community's internal disputes.

Danish diplomat said Mr. Grove's hard-line stance would be endorsed at a cabinet meeting in Copenhagen on Wednesday, putting Denmark in direct conflict with its partners.

With Dec. 31 set as a deadline for a common fisheries policy, diplomats said other governments would soon seek a settlement covering nine of the 10 community members.

The nine have rejected any change in the package beyond a

small concessions rejected as insufficient by Copenhagen.

Peter Walker, the British fisheries minister, told journalists in Brussels that if necessary, Britain's navy and air force would enforce controls on catches within a 20-mile limit.

U.S. Rejects Soviet Attacks

(Continued from Page 1)

Siberian natural gas pipeline sanctions. And some alliance strategists have expressed fears that the strains could affect decisions by Italy and West Germany to begin accepting new medium-range nuclear missiles in late 1983.

Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy said last week during a visit to Washington that Italy would stand by its commitment to take the new missiles. But he stressed the importance of pursuing the current round of arms talks in Geneva.

Negotiations on the pipeline issue continued Monday of the State Department and a U.S. official indicated that progress continued slowly but added that "we are not at the end of the road yet."

In a separate statement, Mr. Hughes said Monday that the United States and its North Atlantic Treaty Organization allies had agreed to focus attention on Poland and the "deteriorating Soviet human rights record" at the Madrid review of the European Security Conference. The talks reopened Tuesday.

There had been fears that the United States and major West European countries would split sharply over the Madrid talks.

"At least there is agreement on a starting strategy," one State Department official said. "But he warned that 'unless we get satisfaction on existing problems, such as Poland, we can't go on to new issues.'

A number of West European countries are believed to be eager to push ahead on negotiations of proposals for a disarmament conference designed to lessen chance of a surprise attack in Europe.

WORLD BRIEFS

Prime Trial Opens Today in London

LONDON (AP) — The trial of Geoffrey Prime, accused under Britain's Official Secrets Act, will open Wednesday in Old Bailey Central Criminal Court.

The lord chief justice, Lord Lane, will preside. Britain's attorney general, Sir Michael Havers, will be the prosecutor and George Carman, a leading lawyer, will be the defense counsel.

Mr. Prime, 44, is a former employee of the government's communications headquarters at Cheltenham. The formal charge is that between Jan. 1, 1968, and Dec. 31, 1981, he "communicated to other persons information which was calculated to be, or might be, or was intended to be, directly or indirectly, useful to an enemy."

Toll Nearly 200 in Indian Hurricane

BOMBAY (AP) — Nearly 200 people were killed in a powerful hurricane that battered parts of the western Indian state of Gujarat, the United News of India reported Tuesday.

Another 100 people, mostly fishermen, were missing off the Gujarat and Bombay coasts, the news agency said, quoting officials.

Gusting up to 125 mph (200 kph), the hurricane ravaged the Saurashtra region late Monday, flattening more than 30,000 homes, knocking down power and communication lines, destroying crops and cutting railroads and highways, reports said.

Salvadoran Army Shuffle Reported

SAN SALVADOR (UPI) — Seven commanders of El Salvador's army were stripped of their posts Monday in a major shake-up amid rumors of an impending rightist coup, Defense Ministry sources said.

The removal of the officers, all considered conservative hard-liners, was carried out as military officials claimed that government troops had killed at least 70 rebels during weekend fighting.

Leading the list of purged commanders was Colonel Nicolas Carranza, who was relieved as director of the state telecommunications agency and placed as head of the government's electricity company, the sources said. Colonel Carranza was close to the rightist Constituent Assembly president, Roberto d'Aubuisson.

Doctor Reported to Lead Upper Volta

BIDJAN, Ivory Coast (Reuters) — Major Jean-Baptiste Ouedraogo, a French-trained army doctor specializing in child care, appeared to be in control in Upper Volta on Tuesday, although the situation remained confused following a weekend coup.

Ouedraogo radio said Monday night that Major Ouedraogo was chairman of the provisional council that ousted the two-year-old government of Colonel Saye Zerbo. The radio provided no further details about the fate of Colonel Zerbo.

One international aid worker based here said the major, who is about 40, "was always lobbying the aid agencies in Ouagadougou trying to raise money for his children's clinic."

For the Record

ANKARA (AP) — Turkey's supreme election board announced Tuesday that 91 percent of the voters in a national referendum Sunday on a new constitution had voted in favor. The same vote elected Gen. Kenan Evren as president for a seven-year term, and it was announced that the general would begin his term officially in ceremonies to be held Friday.

THE HAGUE (UPI) — The Netherlands will not withdraw its support for charges against Turkey at the European Commission on Human Rights, a Foreign Ministry official said Tuesday, even though preliminary reports by Dutch observers indicated that the conduct of the constitutional referendum was "not too unsatisfactory."

TOULOUSE, France (UPI) — Thirty-seven persons were presumed dead in fierce autumn storms that ravaged southern France and Spain for three days, authorities said Tuesday. French authorities dispatched armed forces helicopters to the tiny mountain principality of Andorra.

ROME (Reuters) — Italy and the United States signed two treaties Tuesday designed to increase cooperation in their war against the Mafia's multimillion-dollar heroin trade between the two countries, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said. One treaty will allow easier extradition of suspects, while the other will enable better cooperation between the two countries' police.

EC Fishing Proposals Rejected by Denmark

Reuters

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Western diplomats said the party and government leaders would likely discuss the Polish situation, the problems of East European economies, the European security conference in Madrid and other issues.

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — Denmark has turned down European Community plans for a long-term policy on sharing fish catches in the waters of member nations and now faces a possible crisis in relations with its community partners.

Nazi Backers Held in Death of California Youth Who 'Snitched'

By Eric Malnic
Los Angeles Times Service

OROVILLE, California — They say Joe Hoover was a snitch.

A few months ago, the 17-year-old high school dropout told sheriff's deputies that one of his teen-age friends — a member of the local Nazi group — had tried to rape a girl.

A few weeks after that, he told the police that another friend, Perry Bernard Warthan, 41, the leader of the Nazi group, had paid him \$5 to distribute racist literature at a junior high school.

A few days after that, Joe Hoover was shot eight times in the back of the head beside a dirt road outside of town.

On Saturday, five weeks after his death, the police arrested Mr. Warthan, the youth Joe had accused of rape and a 14-year-old whom the authorities described as a Nazi "fanatic."

Mr. Warthan was booked at the Butte County Jail on suspicion of murder. The teenagers, whose full names were withheld because of their age, were being held at the county's juvenile facility on related counts.

Sergeant Burt Atkins, the sheriff's deputy who headed the investigation, said the arrests came after deputies found the 14-year-old, Chris, who had been missing since Joe's murder.

"We found him in Sacramento," Sergeant Atkins said. "He talked to us about what hap-

pened." And he led the deputies to what they believe was the murder weapon.

The 17-year-old suspect, Rafe, who had remained in town after the shooting, has told deputies nothing. "I don't know who did it and I didn't have nothing to do with it," Rafe said last week. "There's a rumor that I done it, but it's not so."

Mr. Warthan, known as Red, said he knows nothing about the murders either.

"I swear by Adolf Hitler and all that I hold sacred," he said before his arrest, "that I did not kill Joe Hoover and I do not know who did."

Mr. Warthan, who says he admires and occasionally visits the imprisoned mass murderer Charles Manson, blames unnamed "dopers" for the slaying.

But the police and others who knew Joe, who came from the shabby south end of this Sacramento Valley town of 10,000 people, say that while Joe had had his problems, drugs and drug dealers were not among them.

"He was a poor student," said Lee Hutchins, principal of the junior high school where the Nazi literature was found, "and he refused to obey, refused to do what he was told. He had no sense of self worth."

Perhaps because of this, "Joe was always trying to please people," a friend, Todd Tisserand, said. "He was always kind of quiet; he wouldn't bad-mouth anybody. And if anyone suggested something, he'd do it."

One person who suggested something was Rafe. He suggested that Joe might be interested in joining the Nazi group.

Early in September, Joe, Rafe, Mr. Warthan and Mr. Warthan's 10-year-old son went on a trip to the Siskiyou County forest land near Yreka, in northern California. Mr. Warthan said he was interested in looking Joe over as a potential recruit for the Nazi cause.

"We did some exploring," Mr. Warthan said. "We were looking for some land for our purposes — a collective farm for our people. We figure that when the 'mud races' come up this way, we can go up there, into the hills, and live like guerrillas."

His theme — escaping to the hills while the rest of mankind battles for survival in the valleys below — is reminiscent of ideas expressed by Mr. Manson.

Mr. Warthan said he learned about "future survivalism" on four visits with Mr. Manson at the California State Penitentiary at Vacaville. Mr. Manson was convicted in the deaths of Sharon Tate the actress, and six other persons in August 1969.

The Siskiyou County trip ended without incident, Mr. Warthan said, and "I didn't see Joe

come to her house 'just after they got back from camping' with a nine-shot .22 revolver with an eagle on the side."

"Joe said he swiped it from Red," the woman said.

A few days later, she said, Joe told her that Rafe and Chris knew that he had the gun and they took it from him. "Red found out; and he was mad," the woman said. "That worried me."

Mr. Warthan denies the whole tale about the gun. Rafe says only that he "can't talk about it."

On Sept. 3, students at Central Junior High School opened their lockers to find anti-black literature that had been stuffed in through the top of the doors.

Concerned parents, local lawmen and school officials met to discuss the problem after a brief school boycott by black students.

The police noted that the leaflets bore a local telephone number. Those who dialed the number got a message recorded by Mr. Warthan, beginning with "Hell Hitler" and ending with "white power."

Mr. Warthan denied he had anything to do with the literature found at the school. But according to law enforcement officers, Joe Hoover told the Oroville Police Department on Sept. 26 that Mr. Warthan had paid him \$5 to stuff the leaflets into the lockers.

"That was the second time he'd snatched off members of the party," said one lawman, who asked that his name not be used.

The first time was about three months earlier, when, unknown to Rafe, Joe told sheriff's deputies that Rafe and another young man had attempted to rape a local girl, according to investigators.

Although Rafe was called in for questioning, no charges were filed.

"But Joe was scared," the officer said. "He told a deputy at the time, 'If these guys ever find out what I told you, they'll kill me.'"

According to Sergeant Atkins, Joe confided to Chris that he had told the police about putting the leaflets in the lockers.

"Two days later," the deputy said, "Joe got a call from the 14-year-old to go to a party. He told his parents, 'I won't be gone long.'"

That was Sept. 30. About five days later, Joe's family called to report him missing. On Oct. 13, his body was found beside a dirt road.

Deputies have concluded that he was standing beside the road when someone opened fire at virtually point-blank range with a .22-caliber weapon, probably a revolver.

When the police found Chris late last week, he reportedly gave them information about Mr. Warthan, Rafe and the weapon.

Last weekend, officers following his directions searched the bottom of the Feather River near town and came up with a gun: a nine-shot, .22-caliber revolver with an eagle on the grip.

"I don't know why the cops did it," Mr. Warthan said, "but they took a nice kid and turned him into a malicious snitch."

"I don't like that word, 'snitch,'" Joe's woman friend said. "Joe did what he did because he believed in justice, because he didn't believe in hatred. He was doing what he thought he could do to help the community."



The Associated Press

Perry Bernard Warthan

Reagan, the Isolated 'Performer'

Lack of Media Contact Raises Doubts on His Abilities

By Lou Cannon
and David Hoffman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At President Ronald Reagan's final campaign stop in Roswell, New Mexico, four days before the midterm elections, a small incident on an airport runway demonstrated what many believe is a growing problem of his presidency.

Mr. Reagan made a rare decision to shake hands with local supporters along a rope line. As he finished and turned toward Air Force One, the accompanying wire service reporters in the press pool shouted questions at him about his view of the campaign. Instantly, a line of Secret Service agents closed Mr. Reagan off from the questioners. Without saying anything to anyone, the president boarded his plane as smiling senior staff members looked on.

Except for 14 minutes with reporters in the White House Rose Garden last Wednesday, when he claimed the Republican setback at the polls the day before was a victory, Mr. Reagan has remained virtually out of sight.

Approaching the midterm of his presidency, Mr. Reagan has become one of the most isolated chief executives since World War II. His few public appearances are "photo opportunities" where Mr. Reagan can be seen but usually not spoken to or heard. While the president's determination to stick with the fundamentals of his economic program and military buildup is well known, the extent of his participation in decisions to carry out these policies remains unknown.

Treasury senior members of Mr. Reagan's staff have shielded him from chance encounters, like the one in Roswell. They have restricted his interviews to occasional, perfunctory affairs, usually with partisans or friendly publications. Most of the time, access to the president is limited to a handful of staff aides.

"He is a performer," one aide said.

The traditional forum in which U.S. presidents perform and demonstrate their knowledge is the presidential press conference. By this measure, Mr. Reagan ranks with Richard M. Nixon as among the most isolated of modern presidents.

A comparison of presidents since World War II shows that Dwight D. Eisenhower held 50 news conferences between inauguration and the first midterm election.

John F. Kennedy held 44 and Jimmy Carter 39. Lyndon B. Johnson, who succeeded to the presidency after the assassination of Kennedy in 1963, held 44 news conferences from his inauguration in 1965 until the midterm election of 1966.

Mr. Reagan sees so few people

except in the most controlled situations that some White House aides believe his isolation has begun to reinforce the impression of a president who is distant, uninformative or out of touch. One of those aides said last week, while praising what he described as a display of Mr. Reagan's acumen on economic affairs, "I wish that others in this place could see how much he has to offer."

In fact, few even inside the administration see much of Mr. Reagan at all. On a recent day, for example, the president's schedule was limited to short meetings with his senior staff and national security advisers, an even briefer meeting with a San Francisco couple who adopted 14 handicapped children and an appointment with his dentist.

Mr. Reagan works hard in his residence, according to aides. But one acknowledged that much of this work is essentially the rehearsing of a trained communicator rather than the intellectual activity of a president who is trying to master difficult subjects. The president is said to spend much of his time rewriting speeches and polishing points he wants to make rather than acquiring new information.

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Mr. Reagan sees so few people



Ronald Reagan

House spokesman Larry M. Speakes has urged that the president have far more frequent encounters with the press. They have renewed an old recommendation for once-a-month "press availability" and an interview of some sort every week, rotated among all media and out-of-town as well as White House reporters.

But some close to Mr. Reagan said he has been "spooked" by media accounts of his mistakes at press conferences and has lost confidence in dealing with the media.

Yet a number of these same officials said Mr. Reagan is far more effective when he holds regular press conferences because they compel him to do difficult homework he otherwise might let slide. "The president gets rusty if he sees the press only occasionally," an aide said.

Mr. Reagan's isolation is usually blamed on — or credited to — his deputy chief of staff, Michael K. Deaver, his most trusted aide. Mr. Deaver is fiercely protective of Mr. Reagan and, with the approval of the president and his wife, Nancy, guards against any scheduling he considers over-demanding.

Both David R. Gergen, his communications director, and White

Air Force Tries to Block Critique of MX Plan

By Michael Gelernt
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The air force was fighting Monday to keep a potentially damaging letter about a new MX missile basing plan from being sent to the White House when Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger submits his recommendations to President Ronald Reagan.

Mr. Weinberger's report was expected to be sent Tuesday, but some Pentagon officials said he might wait several days.

The letter, according to Pentagon sources, was written to the defense secretary Sept. 22 by Charles H. Townes, the Nobel Prize-winning physics professor from the University of California who helped a group set up by Mr. Weinberger to examine the latest plan.

In the last few years, the air force has had major problems finding a militarily safe and politically acceptable home for the mobile missile system. The new plan, called Dense Pack, involves bunching the missiles. The theory is that the blast from the first attacking enemy missiles would deflect or destroy the following missiles and leave the U.S. weapons relatively secure.

The Pentagon is to include a memo on the legal implications of Dense Pack in regard to the unratified, but informally observed, U.S.-Soviet SALT-2 agreement and U.S. environmental laws.

The scientist also reiterates his view that it may be technically easier for the Soviet Union to develop a counter to Dense Pack than for

"We have done a helluva job of protecting the president, and that's one of the problems," said a White House official. "The president makes the best case for his own programs. We don't need to protect him from himself."

■ Reagan Press Conference

Mr. Reagan will hold a news conference Thursday, his first since Sept. 28, the White House has announced. The United Press International reported.



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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Turkey's 'Democracy'

Turkey can fairly claim to be Exhibit A among authoritarian regimes that have been peacefully transformed into competitive democracies. The trouble is, there is no ratchet on politics in Turkey. It keeps slipping back. It slipped back two years ago, when the armed forces swept out a party system that could neither halt an economic rot nor treat a condition of pervasive terrorism. Some progress on the first front and substantial progress on the second have since been recorded, and as a result the military is now giving democracy a chance again.

But it is a very slim chance. In the referendum held Sunday, voters had to take part under threat of going to jail. They approved, by a landslide, a new constitution that makes the current strongman president for seven years, bans the old party politicians for 10, and puts off the formation of new parties and the holding of general elections for a year or more. Turkey in its next stage will be a democracy in oot much more than name.

All this might occasion only detached regret if Turkey were not also an American ally and a member of an American-led alliance of free nations. It is properly held to the standards of the company it has chosen to keep. True, there are special circumstances. Ankara adopted martial law two years ago not as the

Poles did, to halt a drift toward democracy, but to halt a Soviet-aided destabilization drive. It has had to work from the lowest economic base in NATO. Still, Turkey's status remains awkward. No other ally locks up its elected prime minister and them, even as it asks credit for moving back toward parliamentary rule, bars them from politics.

Meanwhile, American military cooperation with Turkey deepens. The latest development is a plan for the United States to build one new air base and modernize two others in eastern Turkey for, essentially, Gulf purposes. Just what has changed in the 30 years of NATO, or in the three years since the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, to make these new bases near the Soviet border necessary has yet to be explained publicly.

For the bases, however, the Turks are promised substantial extra military aid. It is said that the administration used this aid to induce the Turkish generals to move back toward democracy. It seems no less apt to say that Turks used the bases to induce Americans to pay less attention to the slowness of their move, and to their continued occupation of nearly half of Cyprus. Congress will have a chance to sort out the issue when the administration asks for the money.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Thatcher Overreacts

British irritation over a toothless Falkland resolution in the United Nations is understandable, but British anger is not. Last spring, when it counted most, President Ronald Reagan sided with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in opposing Argentina's invasion. That surely matters more than the U.S. decision now to join with a General Assembly majority in urging fresh talks — a recommendation Britain is free to ignore.

The argument essentially is over timing and tactics, on which friends reasonably can disagree. Indeed, Britain's European partners (Greece excepted) were among 52 abstainers as the resolution was adopted, 90 to 12. Britain magnifies its own setback when its officials upbraid the United States for putting its Latin American interests first.

Mrs. Thatcher would do better to welcome the admission from a chastened Argentina that force or threat of force is no way to settle territorial disputes. The Americans have worked hard to negotiate out most of the language objectionable to London in earlier drafts, though the resolution's preamble still glibly refers to the conflict over the Falklands as a colonial dispute.

It is more than that; 1,800 islanders strenuously

wish to remain under the Union Jack. At American insistence, the resolution refers to their interests and to the express intention of Argentina not to renew hostilities.

No one sensibly expected Mrs. Thatcher's cavao to take the initiative once Argentina broke off the original negotiations. After the invasion, Britain offered good-faith negotiations if Argentina withdrew its troops. Argentina foolishly said no. But now the onus will shift to Britain if it persists in refusing to deal with a new regime in Argentina apparently eager to regain the world's regard.

One reason for Mr. Reagan's decision to support the resolution was a wish to spread some balm on the eve of his Latin American trip. The spreading was done ineptly, and the British have a point in objecting to the way the American decision was leaked three days before the vote. All this at a time when British feelings have been bruised by the belated U.S. effort to talk Britain and other allies out of the Soviet pipeline deal.

But these are not matters of essential principle. The bond with Britain was tested when it counted, and ought not to be frayed by testy overreaction.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Opinion

The Vote in Turkey

The military leaders, in spite of their heavy handedness, clearly still retain much of the overwhelming popularity they enjoyed in the immediate aftermath of their intervention in September 1980. [The constitution], in other words, would probably have been adopted in a completely free vote, and General Ermen would easily have won a presidential election even if other candidates had been allowed to stand. It is a shame that he did not have the self-confidence to do things that way. As it is, a certain taint of illegitimacy will continue to dog his regime.

—The Times (London).

UN Expulsion

Somebody ought to introduce a resolution to expel the Soviet Union from all the UN special agencies. Perhaps from the General Assembly, too.

The Soviet Union has nearly 100,000 troops in Afghanistan, where it has been trying to crush Afghan freedom fighters for more than two years, in violation of the UN charter. The Soviet Union has pressured the government of Poland into imposing a harsh martial law regime on its people, after threatening for months to unleash Soviet troops against them. The Soviet Union crushed the government of Czechoslovakia in 1968 and that, a national uprising against a communist regime in Hungary in 1956.

The Soviet government holds thousands of Jewish citizens under virtual detention by preventing them from emigrating to Israel or other countries of their choice. It has imprisoned and abused thousands of its citizens in prisons and slave labor camps in Siberia for many years, in violation of the UN Declaration of Human Rights and the Helsinki Final Act, which it signed in 1975. It has given support and training, direct and indirect, to thousands of terrorists from the Middle East, Europe and Latin America.

Yet the Soviet government, according to Pravda, the party newspaper, supports moves to expel tiny Israel from the international agencies affiliated with the United Nations. Israel has fought five wars to stave off attack by hostile armies from neighboring countries

or to quell guerrillas who kept up a reign of terror against Israelis at home and abroad. Israel's sin has been to resist the kind of armed takeover practices by the Soviets against their neighbors.

Let's be fair about this. If Israel is barred from defending itself, there ought to be a penalty for countries that commit aggression against others, especially helpless neighbors too weak to keep from being overrun by Russian tanks and planes. So let's see the General Assembly vote on a resolution to deny the Soviet Union's credentials. And let the 157 members vote by secret ballot. The results might be surprising.

—The Journal-Bulletin (Providence, Rhode Island).

Asian Immigration

One of the more humanitarian acts of the Congress before it adjourned was to make it possible for Asian-born children of American servicemen to immigrate to the United States.

Many of these children, most of them unacknowledged by or even unknown to their fathers, have become outcasts in the countries of their birth because they look different from the natives.

Estimates of the number of "American" children range from 60,000 to 100,000. The legislation provides that a child is eligible for entry into the United States if he or she was fathered by an American citizen after 1950 and was born in Korea, Vietnam, Laos, Cambodia or Thailand and has a guarantee of financial support from an American family or a private charitable agency for at least five years.

It is expected that arrangements for immigration will be made in most cases by private charitable organizations. Government officials do not intend to try to track down the fathers.

In passing the legislation, Congress accepted the plea that the government has a moral responsibility for the youngsters. As Senator Mark Hatfield, Republican of Oregon, said: "These children, though blameless in the eyes of God, have been forced to bear alone the brunt of anti-American sentiment and cultural biases."

—Scripps-Howard Newspapers (U.S.).

NOV. 10: FROM OUR PAGES 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1907: King Gets a Diamond

LONDON — The most interesting feature of the king's birthday celebration in Sandringham was the presentation to His Majesty, on behalf of the Transvaal, of the Cullinan diamond, the largest in the world. The great gem, variously valued at from \$150,000 to \$200,000, was presented to King Edward by Sir Richard Solomon, who asked the king's acceptance of the great diamond, which he described as a mark of the loyalty of some of His Majesty's newest subjects. The king expressed his pleasure at the spirit that had induced the Transvaal government to offer it, and expressed great admiration for the gem, which, though unattractive in appearance, shows a little of its hidden fires.

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Soviet Satirical Novel Underlines a Crucial Truth

By Flora Lewis

NEW YORK — As Leonid Brezhnev's reign drags on, American analysts of the Soviet Union have had more and more time to discuss the succession and what it is likely to mean for the United States. Although each of them has a special angle, the talk has shown that there is more of a consensus than appears from the arguments.

With exceptions at both extremes,

the experts agree on several key points. The first is that they do not really know what is next, that the new personality at the top will make a difference but that the really important transition will come when a "new generation," people under 60 years of age, takes over the upper ranks of the Soviet bureaucracy.

The second is that while the Soviet Union has serious and mounting internal troubles, it is not about to collapse or be pushed over the brink to drastic change, as some Reagan administration policy-makers think.

The third is that there will be some definite changes in the operation of the Soviet economy, though econ-

ic and political specialists disagree on how important they will be. The economists think reforms to cut through bottlenecks stifling the Soviet economy will really matter. The political scientists point out that they will not change the system and therefore will not solve the biggest problems of a caged society. Either

way, they agree that the Russians are not going to rise up and throw the fascists out or force them to adopt Sunday-school measures.

Now comes a Soviet writer to confirm this conclusion and to stress some human values. He is a dissident who has not been heard from in the West before, and his special power is that he has a devastating sense of humor. With corrosive, sometimes brutal satire, Iouri Alechikowski illuminates the central fact about relations between the people and the régime in Soviet society today. They are not trying to overthrow the system. They are trying to beat it, to bring from it the chance to lead reasonably normal lives and get what they can for themselves.

The book, called "The Kangaroo," was written in Moscow, where it circulated underground, and was recently published in France. An American edition is scheduled, but the book is very difficult to translate because it is written in the street slang Russians really use with no pretensions to high-minded literature. That is not only refreshing, but it gives Mr. Alechikowski's hilarious if crudely told the stunning impact of a "Candidate" a Schwack, a "1984."

In this book, for the first time I know of, a Russian has stripped away the sonorities of Soviet history to highlight its absurdity from an ordinary, human point of view. It shows the way thought has evolved on the inside of the closed society. Mr. Alechikowski was forced into exile, but he obviously knows what goes on beneath the people's skin, the rulers as well as the ruled.

His hero is a petty crook, with many aliases, who has worked for the KGB as an informer but who keeps protesting that he is a "normal man" who only wants to survive with a bit of everyday comfort.

Caught in the bureaucratic web and offered a choice of confessions in help with a required propaganda manual, he claims to have raped and killed the oldest kangaroo in the Moscow zoo. Because it is so dangerous, that seems to him the least dangerous and least inhuman of the idiotic self-accusations available.

At one point, the interrogator explains why a confession and show trial are necessary: "The people are bleeding the government white with their demands." So the hero is told, his patriotic duty is to help put down the people by providing grounds for his own imprisonment or execution.

The kangaroo nonsense seems to promise the lesser evil, but it is only less than death itself. And that too is a basic truth, for the Soviet people manage to endure and survive no matter what. The happy ending is simply to persist in avoiding disaster.

It should be a reminder to American leaders that avoiding disaster is a prime goal for all the world. The Soviet rulers are no more going to remove their obnoxious selves from the scene in response to U.S. growth than American leaders are going to invite them to take over the world.

They are there, and we must live alongside, thankful we are not obliged to live underneath.

The worst troubles do not come from people like himself who are just trying to get by with their wits and theirrawn, the hero of "The Kangaroo" keeps noticing. Horror is inflicted by people who think they can change the world, fix it up in their own image, obliterate barriers instead of wanging through.

Commenting on some American ideologues, Russell Baker recently said, "A problem of dreamers is they tend to be inflexible in their desire to bring uplift to humanity." They want something well, better, to sprout in the system's ruin." As Mr. Alechikowski shows, the Soviet people have learned what comes of making ruins. At least the last time something was left to sprout.

LETTERS

Art Without Salt

In reference to the disappointing disappearance of Art Buchwald's picture on the last page of the newspaper, may I convey my own feelings:

Reading Art Buchwald's columns without being able to glance at his picture is like eating an egg without salt.

W. GUETTINGER, Tübingen, West Germany.

The 'Ma' Question

Regarding "The 'Ma' Question" (IHT, Nov. 1): William Safire's predictable contribution on the usage of "ma" versus "mia" or "miae" fails to provide one vital answer: how to address a styled miss verbally. Can someone tell me?

FREDERICK SANDS, Geneva.

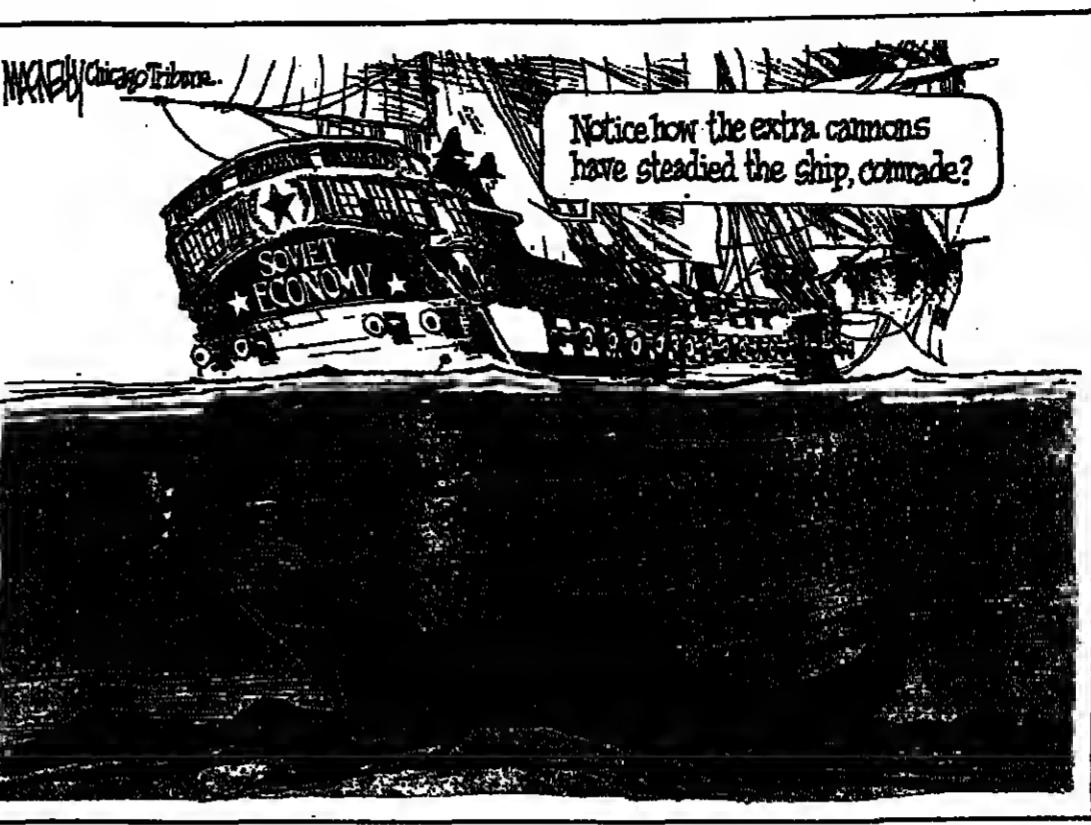
Turkey's 'Friends'

Regarding "Supporting Repression in Turkey" (IHT, Oct. 16-17) and "Referendum in Turkey" (IHT, Nov. 2): Turkish people have given the most appropriate answer to all of our "friends" in the West, by their approximately 90-percent vote in favor of the new constitution and General Evren as Turkey's seventh president. Authors of articles and editorials like these should now think a little in respect.

Despite all attempts of well known circles under the guise of the "Army of Human Rights," we will definitely rebuild a very strong and stable democracy (alas, not along the lines of the people's democracy) for our generations to come "not because our friends in Europe have wanted it so," as our president, Kemal Evren, put it so many times, "but because the Turkish nation wants it so."

ISMAIL A. KAFESIOGLU, Ankara.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.



Portugal's Mood Grows Somber

By Ken Pottinger

ISLON — Five months ago when the film "Reds" opened in Lisbon its street scenes of the Russian revolution were warmly applauded by audiences reliving their own more recent revolutionary experiences. Many people in the theater sang along with the "Internationale" as they had in the months following the 1974 coup by leftist army captains who overthrew the dictatorship implanted 45 years earlier by Antonio Salazar.

There was, however, no clapping or singing during a showing of the same film just a few days after a spate of legislative changes by Parliament had effectively closed the chapter on revolution in Portugal's recent history.

Since the end of the summer the politicians have been busily enacting laws to give life to civilian-controlled institutions replacing the military watchdog body that has supervised the nation's transition to democracy and kept the army within bounds for eight years.

It was being taken the parallel too far to suggest that the restraint of the audience at the second showing of "Reds" was a reflection of the abrupt political changes that have taken place here since Parliament rewrote the post-revolutionary constitution in August and eradicated its Marxist ideology.

Portuguese romantics, and there are many of them, are unlikely to forget their unique carnation-filled 1974 experience that quickly.

But there can be no doubt that the heady leftism of the post-revolutionary period has been replaced with a considerably more conservative regime determined to implant a West European model of free enterprise here.

Although it is presently fashionable to denigrate them, the country owes a great deal to the young idealistic captains with a Mitterrand-type of socialism, though this has had its own economic troubles in France.

The Japanese prime minister, like Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in West Germany, has recently been forced out of office, and within the last few days, the government of Ireland has fallen on a vote of no confidence.

There is, however, no common ideological basis in all this. The notion that Mr. Reagan had a mandate in 1980 to install a durable conservative counterrevolutionary government was not confirmed in the midterm elections last week.

François Mitterrand in France, Andreas Papandreou in Greece and Olaf Palme in Sweden all won by moving to the left, while the political tides in West Germany, Belgium and Holland have been moving slowly in the opposite direction.</

Iran's Foreign Minister Denies Regime Leans Toward Soviet Union

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
TEHRAN — Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati strongly rejected Tuesday suggestions that Iran's government is leaning toward the Soviet Union.

"It is a lie ... a pretext for Soviets," Mr. Velayati said at a news conference.

Diplomats and other Western sources have said they detect a growing Soviet influence in Iran, both through the Marxist Tudeh Party and through Soviet-backed assistance programs.

But diplomats from nonindustrialized nations here say they believe that Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini's regime is trying to hold its official line of "neither East nor West," although it has increased economic cooperation with the Soviet Union while rejecting ties with the United States.

"Our relations with other countries are determined by their actions toward us. That's why America does not have an embassy here and the Soviet Union does," Mr. Velayati told foreign and Iranian reporters at the Foreign Ministry.

"When we ended American domination here we did not intend to substitute another one for it," he said. Ayatollah Khomeini led the revolution that brought down the U.S.-backed regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi in 1979.

Mr. Velayati said Iran was the first country in the world that condemned the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

On the war front with Iraq, Iran claimed that its forces, which have lost six miles (about 10 kilometers) into that country from Khuzestan province, have "crushed" an Iraqi counterattack.

Iran denied the Iranian reports and said its troops were in full control of the situation. It said President Saddam Hussein had returned to Baghdad on Tuesday after a two-day visit to the war front.

Libya's leader, Colonel Muammar Gadhafi, was quoted Tuesday by the radical Kuwaiti newspaper Al-Watan as saying that a "continua-

tion of the war between Iraq and Iran is the best option" for all. Libya and Syria are the only Arab countries backing Iran.

Leaders of the oil-rich Arab countries of the Gulf gathered Tuesday in Manama, Bahrain, and opened the third summit conference of their Gulf Cooperation Council, which was expected to focus on the Iran-Iraq war. The war was one of the reasons for the creation of the council 18 months ago.

Teheran radio said the Majlis (parliament) approved a bill Tuesday calling for the establishment of a Revolutionary Guard Ministry working parallel to the Defense Ministry. Deputies voted overwhelmingly to endorse the nomination of Mohsen Rafidust, a little-known fundamentalist, to lead the new ministry.

According to Iranian exile sources, the decision would give the young guardsmen a major role in running the war with Iraq.

Also, Iranian exile sources said in London that an open letter distributed by Ayatollah Khomeini's first prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, has accused the Islamic regime of responsibility for "the atmosphere of terror, fear, revenge and national disintegration."

The sources said that Mr. Bazargan, now a member of Iran's parliament, was detained but released after the letter was distributed in October.

In the letter, addressed to the Majlis speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, Mr. Bazargan wrote, "People consider Iran's diplomatic isolation and its practice of making enemies of its neighbors and other countries the result of wrong policies and a lack of foresight in our rulers."

Mr. Bazargan asked, "What has the ruling elite done in nearly four years besides bringing death and destruction, packing the prisons and cemeteries in every city, creating long queues, shortages, high prices, unemployment, poverty, homeless people, repetitious slogans and a dark future?"



Iranian reporters and soldiers view the wreckage of an Suhoi-22 attack plane downed this week over western Iran.

China Foreign Minister Is Expected to Resign

The Associated Press

BEIJING — Huang Hua is expected to resign as Chinese foreign minister during the National People's Congress later this month, and the leading candidate to replace him is Wu Xueqian, the vice foreign minister, well-informed Chinese and foreign diplomats said Tuesday.

Mr. Wu, about 60, has been handling a wide range of affairs, especially Asian issues, since his surprise appointment as the top

deputy last May. He is not a career diplomat but is a veteran party functionary and a close colleague of China's Communist Party leader, Hu Yaobang.

Mr. Wu has a long career in party liaison work, the youth league, and Third World affairs. At the time of his appointment, it was widely speculated that Hu Yaobang was positioning his allies for advancement.

The date of the National People's Congress, China's parliament, has not been announced, but Chinese sources expect it to be after Nov. 20.

Mr. Huang, 69, has been ailing and is considered too old for the top Foreign Ministry post, which he has held since 1976. He was expected to resign a year ago, Chinese sources said, but was retained during a transition period of reorganization within the ministry.

Mr. Huang is considered a cautious survivor who has sometimes been a hard-liner on U.S.-Chinese relations. He has a son studying economics at Harvard University. He and his wife live very modestly in a Foreign Ministry apartment house, sources say.

The sources said Mr. Huang had to make a self-criticism in connection with the massacre at the Chinese Embassy in Mozambique last July when a staff member fatally shot nine persons.

Ralph E. Peck, 71, professor emeritus of chemical engineering at the Illinois Institute of Technology and the inventor of a process for the removal of air pollutants from coal, Saturday in cancer in Chicago.

A native of Anhui province, Mr. Wu has traveled widely and has extensive experience in Third World, African and East European affairs. Before his appointment as vice minister of the international liaison department of the party Central Committee.

U.S. Prepares Evidence Against Bolivia Ex-Aide

By Leslie Mairland
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. attorney in Miami is preparing evidence for a federal grand jury on accusations that Bolivia's former interior minister conspired to smuggle large quantities of cocaine into the United States, according to federal law-enforcement officials.

The official, Colonel Luis Aree Gómez, has been identified by U.S. officials, diplomats and human rights groups as the organizer of Bolivia's Special Security Services, whose paramilitary and mercenary members have been accused in that country of engaging in widespread torture.

Colonel Gómez, who is suspected of using a fleet of private planes to operate a cocaine business, has publicly denied involvement in drug trafficking. According to federal officials, however, he is a longtime target of the Drug Enforcement Administration, and U.S. officials last year said they regarded him as a top figure in a narcotics hierarchy involving numerous members of the former Bolivian government.

They also said that Bolivia's former president, General Luis García Meza, received millions of dollars from drug traffickers and used the money to purchase the allegiance of key commanders.

In February 1981, apparently in a move to normalize relations with the Reagan administration, General Meza forced Colonel Gómez to resign and began a short-lived campaign, aided by the American drug agency, to halt the cocaine trade. When he abruptly ended the campaign, saying it was futile, diplomatic sources speculated that pressure had been brought to bear by Roberto Suárez, who is suspected of being a major Bolivian cocaine trafficker and has been indicted by a federal grand jury in Miami.

Hopes of gaining the indictment of Colonel Gómez were frustrated earlier this year when a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, could not find witnesses willing to testify, so no charges were issued, law-enforcement officials said.

They said jurisdiction was transferred to Miami three or four months ago, and the case is reported to be moving forward there.

It is questionable whether the colonel could be tried in a U.S. court. He is now in Argentina, where he and General Meza have been in exile since it was announced two months ago that the military government in La Paz would be leaving power. A civilian government has since taken control in Bolivia.

Last week, the high military command in Bolivia ordered that

legal proceedings be brought against the colonel, charging him with bringing disgrace to Bolivia's armed forces. But U.S. officials say they do not know whether he can be extradited from Argentina, either to face the Bolivian authorities or potential charges in Miami.

Argentina and Bolivia are among about 125 countries that signed a United Nations convention making all drug offenses grounds for extradition, said Rex Young of the Justice Department's Office of International Affairs.

"The United States," Mr. Young said, "is extremely anxious to test the Argentine treaty on a significant case, and the same with Bolivia, because so far we haven't had any."

Sedition Asserted In Manila Report

The Associated Press

MANILA — Military documents say a Roman Catholic organization has been infiltrated by subversives seeking to undermine the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos, according to a report in the Manila Evening Post, a pro-government newspaper.

The newspaper reported Monday that declassified documents indicate that subversives who were not further identified had infiltrated the Association of Major Religious Superiors in the Philippines, an organization of about 14,000 nuns and priests, both Filipino and foreign.

The spokesman for the association said it is engaged in religious activities and social work among workers and farmers and termed the report "slander." One section of the association also is working for the release of political prisoners and frequently issues documents denouncing alleged torture by the Marcos government.

Hopes of gaining the indictment of Colonel Gómez were frustrated earlier this year when a federal grand jury in Tucson, Arizona, could not find witnesses willing to testify, so no charges were issued, law-enforcement officials said.

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Frank Swinnerton, English Novelist, Dies

The Associated Press

LONDON — Frank Swinnerton, 88, an English novelist and critic who was the friend and confidant of Arnold Bennett, the man of letters, died Saturday. His family announced Tuesday.

Championed by Mr. Bennett and H.G. Wells, he wrote more than 40 novels, starting with "The Merry Heart" in 1909 and including the best-selling "Nocturne" in 1917. He wrote a biography of

Robert Louis Stevenson in 1914. The Columbia Encyclopedia describes Mr. Swinnerton's novels as "old-fashioned, exhibiting the eager secularism and sensuality of the early 20th century." His final works included "Nor All Thy Tears" (1972) and "Arnold Bennett: A Last Word" (1978).

■ Other deaths:
Austin L. Rand, 76, an ornithologist and former curator of zoology,

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INSIGHTS

Increase in Anti-Semitic, Anti-Israeli Acts Worries Jews in Europe

By William Tuohy

Los Angeles Times Service

ROME — The pale autumn sun bathed Rome's main synagogue, highlighting chalk circles drawn around the bullet holes on its hulched, oeclassical facade.

Italian policemen, wearing bulletproof vests and carrying automatic weapons, ringed the building, a belated response to an Oct. 9 attack on worshippers that left a 2-year-old boy dead and more than 30 Jews wounded.

Just across the Tiber River, in a baroque building that houses the Union of Italian Jews, a visitor was greeted recently by the muzzle of a submachine gun lying on a table next to the police guard.

Miriam Silvera, the union's information officer, gestured apologetically at the two policemen in her outer office and said:

"In the past few months, incidents of anti-Semitism have risen considerably in Italy. Some are minor things. Others are major."

Jewish Leaders Are Worried

Indeed, incidents of anti-Semitism have grown throughout Western Europe, and a survey by Los Angeles Times reporters in Europe and Israel shows that Jewish leaders are increasingly worried.

The level of anti-Semitic acts varies from country to country, with Italy and France experiencing the sharpest attacks, such as the unsolved assaults on the Rome synagogue in October and a Paris restaurant in August.

But although they express worry, some Jewish leaders take pains to say that there is not a tide or even a wave of anti-Semitism; they see something closer to a ground swell.

André Wormser, a Paris banker and the chairman of the anti-Semitism commission of the Representative Council of Jewish Institutions in France, cautioned recently: "I get the feeling that in some quarters of the American Jewish community, anti-Semitism in France is depicted as being as bad as the time of the Dreyfus case. That is completely wrong."

Alfred Dreyfus was a French Army captain convicted of treason in 1894 on evidence later shown to have been forged. The military, permeated at the time by anti-Semitism, clamored for the conviction of Dreyfus, a Jew. Newspapers at the time vigorously decried Jewish treason, and the French public generally applauded Dreyfus's conviction.

700,000 Jews in France

Today, Mr. Wormser emphasized, "anti-Semitic acts are certainly on the increase" in France, which has the fourth largest Jewish population in the world — 700,000 — after the United States, Israel and the Soviet Union.

Almost every Jewish leader interviewed ascribed the current increase in West European anti-Semitism to three basic causes: widespread unemployment, in which workers look for traditional scapegoats; the growing political support by most European governments for a Palestinian state; and, most importantly, the Israeli invasion of Lebanon.

It is difficult to quantify the level of anti-Semitism, and Jewish leaders differ in their assessment on the severity of the problem.

For instance, Eli Massai, who lives in Paris and writes for the Israeli newspaper Haaretz, said he believes the historic strains of French anti-Semitism are now being deeply stirred.

But across town, Jean Daniel, editor of the

leftist weekly Le Nouvel Observateur, declared: "Anti-Semitism is always a danger, but I cannot say that it is now more dangerous than before. I don't see it that way."

Further, there are differences of opinion among Jews as to whether terrorist acts against Israelis and their institutions, however horrifying and reprehensible, should be placed in the same category as anti-Semitic, or purely anti-Jewish, actions.

Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel has taken the position that any act against Israel is an anti-Semitic action.

Israeli public officials, the state-owned radio and television stations and newspapers of all shades of opinion have expressed concern and outrage at recent attacks on Jewish people and property in Europe. And virtually all Israelis who have spoken on the subject blame the incidents on pure and simple anti-Semitism.

Even Israelis who oppose the government's policies in Lebanon deplore the attacks in Europe as anti-Semitic, and not specific responses to the Israeli invasion.

"I think I can separate an anti-Jewish attack from an anti-Israel act," said Tullia Zevi, vice president of the Union of Italian Jews. "But a lot of other people can't."

In London, Jacob Gerwitz, director of the defense department of the Board of Deputies of British Jews, defined anti-Semitism this way: "My test is whether the purpose is to injure."

Invasion Contributed to Mood

Certainly the invasion of Lebanon, the bombing of Beirut and the Palestinian massacre by Israel's Christian Phalangist allies have contributed to both anti-Israeli and anti-Semitic moods in Western Europe, according to informed Jewish observers.

Martin Savitt, vice president of the Board of Deputies of British Jews and chairman of the European Commission on Anti-Semitism, declared bluntly: "The invasion and the Beirut massacres give a lot of strange people the excuse to crawl out from under the rocks."

And in Austria, Interior Minister Erwin Lanz declared: "Anti-Semites here and in other parts of Europe obviously think that their day has finally come that after the Israeli attack on Beirut, they have a chance and a good reason to start their dirty work once again."

Perhaps more ominously for the Jewish community, leaders of the European left, like Luciano Lama, an Italian Communist labor leader, make a direct connection between anti-Semitism and Israel's military policy.

Many Jewish leaders in Western Europe and in Israel blame the media in part, particularly their coverage and commentary on the fighting in Lebanon.

'Anti-Israeli Incitement' Seen

For example, Mr. Begin said that the attack on Jo Goldenberg's restaurant in Paris was the result of "anti-Israeli incitement, which is tantamount to anti-Jewish incitement" in the French media.

And the Assembly of Italian Rabbis, while strongly condemning "the brutal killing of unarmed, undefended citizens perpetrated in Lebanon," nevertheless sharply criticized Italian press coverage of those events, calling such reports "a real incitement to hate and intolerance of Jews, thus feeding anti-Semitism which

has been reappearing with worrying virulence recently."

"It only needs the sustained tirades against Israel in the media to let the Jew-baiters crawl out of the crumbling fabric of British society," agreed Chaim Bernant, a British writer.

Some Western media, critics say, haveoot or poorly differentiated between the Israelis specifically and the Jews in general.

In Rome, for instance, the influential left-leaning newspaper La Repubblica published a cartoon showing Mr. Begin lighting a menorah, the Jewish ceremonial candelabrum that held matches rather than candles.

"This directly connects Begin's political policies with traditional Jewish symbols," said Mrs. Silvera of the Union of Italian Jews.

Arafat Receptions Assailed

Italian Jews and Israeli leaders have also been critical of the reception of Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, by President Sandro Pertini of Italy and Pope John Paul II. Such signs of acceptance, they say, encourage acts of terrorism against Jews in Europe.

But Mr. Begin's inclinations that some European leaders are anti-Semitic do not sit well with some European Jews.

"The British government is not anti-Semitic," said Mr. Gerwitz in London.

And in Paris, Mr. Daniel pointed out that three Jews are Cabinet ministers in the French government of Francois Mitterrand and another is a senior adviser to the president.

Still, most Jewish leaders think that West European countries that have supported the cause of Palestinian nationalism have directly or indirectly created a political climate in which anti-Semitism and anti-Israeli terrorism can flourish.

And they suggest that those governments prepared to receive Mr. Arafat — France and Italy — are also the countries in which acts of terrorism are more numerous.

Assaults in Europe

Assaults in Western Europe this year have included the attacks on the Rome synagogue and the Paris restaurant, both with heavy casualties; the shooting of Israel's ambassador in London; and the desecration of Jewish graves in West Germany.

Police spokesmen suggest the violent attacks in Rome, Paris and London may be the work of a radical Palestinian faction called Black June, headed by Abu Nidal, who has broken with Mr. Arafat's PLO. Anti-Semitic actions like graveyard vandalism usually are blamed on local hoodligans.

Some examples:

• At Jo Goldenberg's in Paris, four persons with machine guns opened fire on diners and passers-by after a grenade was hurled through a window. Six were killed and 22 were wounded; there have been no arrests.

• Shlomo Argov, the Israeli ambassador to Britain, was shot in the head as he left a London hotel restaurant. Mr. Argov, a Londoner, badly wounded, survived. Two Jordanians and an Iraqi have been charged with the attempt on his life. The British police said the suspects are members of Black June.

• In West Germany, there have been threatening letters to Jewish groups, desecration of Jewish graves and property, and anti-Semitic commentaries in the fringe, rightist press. In

January a child was killed and 24 persons were injured in the bombing of a Jewish restaurant in West Berlin. According to the Justice Ministry, there were 323 illegal acts of anti-Semitism in 1981, as against 263 the year before.

• Sporadic bombing attacks have occurred at the Austrian homes of prominent Jews and people identified with Jewish causes, including the Nazi hunter Simon Wiesenthal; Alexander Giess, a co-Jewish member of the Austrian Society; and Bela Akiba Eisenberg, the chief rabbi of Vienna.

• In Belgium, four persons were injured in the bombing of a Brussels synagogue. No arrests have been made, but a group calling itself the Lebanese Liberation Movement claimed responsibility.

The relationship of anti-Semitism and Israeli policies troubles many Jewish leaders and commentators in Western Europe. They are often hesitant about criticizing the Begin government if they do not agree with its policies because such criticism might contribute to anti-Semitism.

If they criticize Mr. Begin's policies, which some believe may be responsible for a rise of anti-Semitism, the criticism itself gives fuel to the problem, they say.

But almost all Jewish leaders in Europe agree that Western anti-Semitism seems linked as never before to events in the Middle East.

Mr. Wormser in France called attention to what he described as a reverse of the traditional David and Goliath relationship between Israel and the Arab world.

He said: "There is some modern anti-Semitism based on the fact that young people don't know much about the creation of the state of Israel and realize the odds that the founders were up against. Today the media depict Israel not as David but as a military Goliath, so the young people's sympathy goes with the underdogs, the Arabs."

Further, Mr. Wormser said, many leftists revolutionaries in France support the Palestinian cause and the Palestinians are depicted as the victims of oppression. "And the oppressors are the Israelis, and by extension, Jewry," he said.

After Israel invaded Lebanon, a group of Italian Jewish intellectuals, including Primo Levi and Natalie Ginsburg, demanded in an open letter that Israel withdraw. They warned that "there is the risk that public opinion, saturated by the news, will become indifferent to eventual new manifestations of anti-Semitism."

Of the new and disturbing anti-Semitic acts in Western Europe, and particularly in Italy, this summer, Tullia Zevi declared simply: "Whatever the incidents and the demonstrations we've had here, we're still on this side of horror. But these signs are a warning signal of the dangers that can grip a democratic society when influenced by extremists."

Christians and Moslems Adjust to New Balance In Gemayel's Lebanon

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — The Israeli invasion of Lebanon did more than simply devastate the Palestine Liberation Organization militarily. It turned Lebanese politics upside down, tipping the balance of power radically in favor of the Maronite Christian minority and leaving the Moslem majority submissive and disillusioned.

In many ways the events of last summer constituted Lebanon's third civil war since independence in 1941, with a predominantly Christian portion of the population either passively welcoming or openly cooperating in the Israeli invasion, while a predominantly Moslem segment put up whatever resistance it could muster.

Unlike previous civil wars in Lebanon, however, this one did not end with the traditional formula of "no victor, no vanquished." The Israelis did not come to Lebanon to supervise a stalemate. Rather, there was a very clear victor, the Christians, as represented by the Phalangist militia and party, and a very clear vanquished, the Moslem left, as represented by the National Movement, which had bet its all on Syria and the P.L.O.

The victors, led by President Amin Gemayel, are now reshaping Lebanon in their own image, an image that many Lebanese of all religious beliefs now find attractive. In doing so, they are inaugurating a new era in Lebanese politics. It is expected to be an era in which Lebanon will no longer be considered a melting pot for all that is untamed in the Middle East, a haven for radicals, a hotbed of Arab nationalism and a country where even the poor can afford to defy the government. Rather it is expected to be an unabashedly pro-American era, aloof from the currents of Arab nationalism and governed by a conservative alliance dominated by Maronite Christians but also including Moslem privileged classes.

"People here have had their fling with radicalism," said Ghassan Tuwei, Lebanon's former ambassador to the United Nations.

"Lebanon is being put together again," said Kamal Salibi, the country's leading historian. "We still don't know yet exactly what is going to emerge. All that we can be certain of is that it will be distinctly different from what went before."

The new era of Lebanese politics is readily apparent in the way the army has been used by President Gemayel to round up "illegal aliens" and disarm the local population in Moslem West Beirut, without being ordered to undertake a similar sweep in the eastern half of the capital, where the Phalangist militia holds sway.

People in West Beirut still talk about Oct. 5, the day the army came down from East Beirut into the heart of West Beirut like a tidal wave, leaving no doubt as to who was now in charge.

The operation was greeted with passivity by the local Moslem population — a passivity that resulted from changes in attitude and distribution of power that occurred among Lebanese Moslems after the Israeli invasion, which began June 6.

New Environment

When the Israeli pulled out of Beirut, they left behind a major change in the political environment of the capital. They left one side, the Christians of East Beirut, with their heavy weapons, and the other side, the Moslems of West Beirut, without them. Thus, for the first time in Lebanon's history, the Maronite Christians represented by the Phalangist were able to dictate who the president would be without ever really going through the traditional negotiating process with the Sunnis Moslem established.

"The vanquished are tired," said Adnan Iskandar, the chairman of the department of political studies at the American University of Beirut, "and the means to resist at their disposal are practically nil."

But the Moslems of West Beirut are not only tired, they are also disillusioned.

Since the 1975-76 civil war and the division of Beirut into two sectors, the 500,000 residents of West Beirut were ruled over by a coalition of leftist Moslem militias and Palestinian guerrilla groups known as the National Movement.

It was a disparate group consisting of communists in stylish suits and expensive watches, feudal Druze warlords who called themselves socialists, and petty gangsters who proclaimed different interpretations of Nasserite ideology. Their aim was to rule West Beirut, but through their constant squabbling they turned it into a cement jungle.

When the war came, they could not defend the city against the Israeli onslaught while the Arab governments that financed them provided meager support. Once the P.L.O., the real backbone and only disciplined element in the movement, was forced to leave Beirut in a hurry, the coalition broke apart. Most people here greeted this with a sigh of relief, because the coalition's anarchy and ideological bombarding had become unbearable.

"We bet on the Arabs, and it turned out to be a very bad bet," said Sahab al-Haj, chairman of the Saudi Lebanese Bank Ltd. in West Beirut and a leading Shitate Moslem. "Sometimes taking a beating once in a while is healthy. It brings you back to your senses."

Although the Moslems in West Beirut will never be fully comfortable with President Gemayel as long as the Phalangist militia exists, the general attitude seems to be that for now it is better to try to get on his bandwagon and help steer, rather than block the path.

"We are realistic," Mr. Haj said. "He who is vanquished has to cede something to the victor. So what if we have a little less political clout? Which is more important: to have a

Moslem at the head of the government intelligence service or have a healthy, prosperous and secure country? I will take the last three, and Amin can have the other one."

The new balance of power created in Lebanon over the summer was not only between Moslems and Christians but also between the economic "haves" and "have-nots."

As a result of the civil war and constant fighting along the border with Israel, many poor villagers, most of them Shitate Moslems, fled from their homes in southern Lebanon or in East Beirut to seek shelter in the western half of the capital. They built cinderblock shacks and shopped on empty private lots or government land on the southern edge of the city, which came to be known as the "misery belt."

The shantytowns consisted of honeycombs of makeshift houses, whose residents provided cheap labor for local industry and were more or less protected by the P.L.O. and the leftist Moslem militias.

Although they were illegal and an eyesore, the shack cities provided the only real low-cost housing in Beirut for thousands of people.

These days are over. One of the first acts of the new government after it regained control over West Beirut was to order army bulldozers into these shantytowns to destroy them systematically as part of a "beautification" program.

The symbolism of the action was not lost on people here.

No one disputes that the homes were built illegally. Many note bitterly, however, that the ports in East Beirut run by the Phalangists are also illegal and that the video sets, French suits, liquor and other luxury items they import seem to rate a higher priority from the new government.

"At a time when the biggest problem in the country is shelter after the war, the government is tearing down people's homes and not even providing them with a tent," complained Abdul Rahman al-Lahham, a Sunni Moslem and former minister of labor.

If the grievances of the poor are not eventually addressed they will represent an explosive problem for the Gemayel government.

Chance for Reunification

The Israeli invasion of Lebanon did more than simply restructure the internal political and economic equations. Ironically, it also created new opportunities for national reunification.

Ever since the partition of Beirut, the traditional Sunnis Moslem oligarchs were never really free to communicate openly with their Christian counterparts on the east side of the Green Line. The meddling of the Syrians and the Palestinians in Lebanese politics and their support for the leftist Moslem militias that opposed rapprochement with Christians along traditional lines made it difficult for men such as former Prime Ministers Saad Salam and Taibidin Solh to speak their minds freely and explore possibilities for reunification.

The same was true for institutions. Even the staunchly independent and pro-unity newspaper *Al-Nahar* found it had to practice a degree of self-censorship to survive.

"While it is true the Syrians and Palestinians are still in Lebanon," said Nawaf Salam, a Harvard-trained political scientist, "the important thing is that they have been removed from the capital. It is here in Beirut where the ruling elites can meet and mix and with the withdrawal of the Syrians and the P.L.O. and the collapse of the Moslem militias, they now feel free to do so."

Whether this will actually lead to a formal entente is another question. Although the P.L.O. and the Syrians hardly

More Retirees in U.S. Forced to Return to Work

By Iver Peterson
New York Times Service

CLEVELAND — Lou Pearlman spent 43 years of his life wrestling a beer truck around Cleveland, and when he finally retired, he figured he had earned the right to take it easy. But what he had earned, it turned out, was not enough to cover the gap between what a meager pension and Social Security brought in and what it cost him and his wife to live.

"So, at age 67, I realized I had to go back to work," he said recently. "We've got to have that extra income coming in the way prices are." He has begun driving a delivery van twice a week, and his wife has resumed working, as a payroll clerk.

Around the country other retired men and women are finding that they, too, have to go back to work, usually part-time, to make ends meet, or that they must stay on the job past retirement age. Some, of course, stay at their jobs simply to keep busy. But, according to people who handle urgent requests for retirement-age employment, the need for a little extra money comes first.

Many Find Their Pensions Being Eroded by Rising Prices

"We're getting more and more people coming in whose pension check looked pretty satisfactory when they retired two or three years ago, but it doesn't look so good anymore," said Steven Mann, a placement worker for Skills Available, an employment agency for the elderly.

"Sometimes," Mr. Mann said, "they say they get tired of sitting around the house, but I question whether any of them would consider returning to work if it weren't for financial necessity."

A study by the National Council on Aging also suggests that rising prices are causing a growing number of workers approaching retirement age to put off leaving the work force. Despite an increase in the number of people of retirement age, according to the study, the annual rate of increase in first-time Social Security retirement checks slowed to 2.7 percent for 1978-80 from 8.4 percent in 1972-74.

"Workers nearing so-called retirement age must be having second thoughts about leaving the la-

bor force entirely," Harold L. Sheppard, the author of the study, concluded. "Despite automatic cost-of-living increases in Social Security benefits, other sources of retirement income, including private pensions, cannot be relied upon to keep up with actual and expected cost of living for such workers and their needs."

"They just need the money," said Phyllis Busansky, the department's director. "They don't want to make a million. They basically want to pick up another three or four thousand dollars. The difference of three or four thousand dollars in quality of life today is enormous."

If there is a trend to retirement-age employment, it is still a small one. Indeed, current studies show that the overall participation in the labor force by men and women over 65 is declining, though not as rapidly as before. Moreover, studies have shown that most people want to retire and manage to stay that way when the chance comes.

A federal law in 1978 raising the mandatory retirement age to 70 from 65 for most workers was widely expected to lead to an increase in employment by people in that age bracket, but the increase did not come.

The scarcity of statistical proof that more Americans are going back to work after retirement may be explained by their still scant numbers, according to Malcolm Morrison, director of national studies of mandatory retirement at the Department of Labor.

Only four million of the country's 25 million men and women over 65 reported some work experience last year, a relatively small group from which to deduce statistical trends, Mr. Morrison said. Moreover, he pointed out, the recession has prompted more companies to encourage early retirement to reduce payrolls.

But, he added, retirees who continue to work are probably motivated by economic need.

"I would say that the majority of people who work after they retire, whatever their age at that time, do so for economic reasons," he said. "That is supported by studies."

"And there could very well be more of them at that age, because despite the fact that inflation at the moment is very low, many necessities are increasing," he said.

THE ART OF DOING BUSINESS IN ABU DHABI



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THE FRENCH ART OF FINE LIVING THROUGHOUT THE WORLD



FIRST IN THE EAST — A "test tube" baby was shown on Tuesday, five days after he was born in Brno, Czechoslovakia. He and his mother, whose names were not revealed, were reported to be doing well. The boy is reportedly the first baby born in Eastern Europe to have been conceived outside the womb through in vitro fertilization.

U.S. Says Population Will Fall After 2050

By Spencer Rich
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. population is likely to rise by about a third to 309 million by the year 2050, then begin to decline, according to the Census Bureau.

It was the first time the bureau had classified zero population growth as a likely outcome in this country.

The bureau also said 21.7 percent of the population is likely to be over age 65 by 2050, up from 11.4 percent now, while blacks would probably make up 16.8 percent then, as against 11.9 percent now.

The report, issued Monday, said female life expectancy is expected to rise to 83.6 years in 2050 from 78.3 now and male life expectancy to 75.1 years from 70.7.

The U.S. population is now about 232 million and is growing at a rate of about nine-tenths of 1 percent a year. The bureau said this growth rate is likely to fade gradually, and the nation is likely to reach zero population growth by the middle of the next century.

This projection is based partly on projections continued low fertility rates. Women are expected to average only about 1.9 births each in the next century, so low a rate that the population would decline were it not for immigration and increased life expectancy.

The bureau is assuming, among many other things, that the percentage of women in the labor force will continue to rise.

These assumptions are part of the bureau's intermediate population projections. There are higher- and lower-growth projections as well, but they are regarded as less likely. The intermediate vision of a gradually aging population with a continuing low birth rate assumes immigration will remain constant at about 450,000 persons a year.

The bureau made other projections of changing age patterns up to the year 2050.

* The median age of the popula-

Confidence in Mauroy Again Slips As Economic Measures Draw Fire

Reuters

PARIS — For the fourth time this year, President François Mitterrand has come to the rescue of Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy, who is facing growing criticism from all sides over his government's handling of the French economy.

Mr. Mitterrand's latest public backing for his beleaguered prime minister followed a policy statement by Mr. Mauroy last week that sparked off a critical barrage from industry, the opposition, left-wing trade unions and even his own Socialist Party.

Visiting Marseilles on Monday, the president said measures announced by Mr. Mauroy to aid industry at a time of economic austerity were correct and deserved a better reception.

The criticism and presidential intervention have prompted fresh speculation over the future of the prime minister, whose ability to inspire confidence was seen as his main asset when he was appointed last year.

A month after taking office, public opinion polls showed him to be the most popular politician in France. But since then, ministerial bickering, a wave of terrorism and, above all, the economic crisis have eroded his popularity.

U.S. to Increase Earnings Subject To Payroll Tax

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Social Security Administration announced Monday that \$35,700 of an individual's earnings will be subject to the 6.7 percent payroll tax in 1983, as against \$32,400 this year.

The bureau predicted that the number of births per year, now 3.6 million, will rise slightly to 3.9 million in 1988 as the post-World War II baby-boom generation has babies of its own. But then it will start declining until it hits 3.5 million annually in 2030, and never again will it reach the 4 million level attained during the height of the baby boom.

As a result, starting in 2035 the numbers of deaths will exceed the number of births, and only immigration will keep the population growing until 2050.

The bureau said different developments in fertility could radically alter the picture shown by the intermediate scenario. For example, if fertility turned lower and women of child-bearing age had only 1.6 babies each, the population in 2050 would be 257 million. On the other hand, if fertility were 2.3 births per woman, the population would be 379 million by mid-century.

In 1983, beneficiaries aged 70 or more "may earn any amount without losing benefits, starting with the month in which they are 70," the announcement said. That threshold is now 72.

The energy crisis has made the lowering of automobile fuel consumption a major objective. One of the first steps is to reduce an automobile's weight. That's why Rhône-Poulenc has developed high performance materials lighter in weight, but robust in performance.

One of these materials, Technyl Polyamides, is currently employed by Renault, Peugeot S.A., and other automobile makers in radiators, gear box caps, and other parts of the automobile.

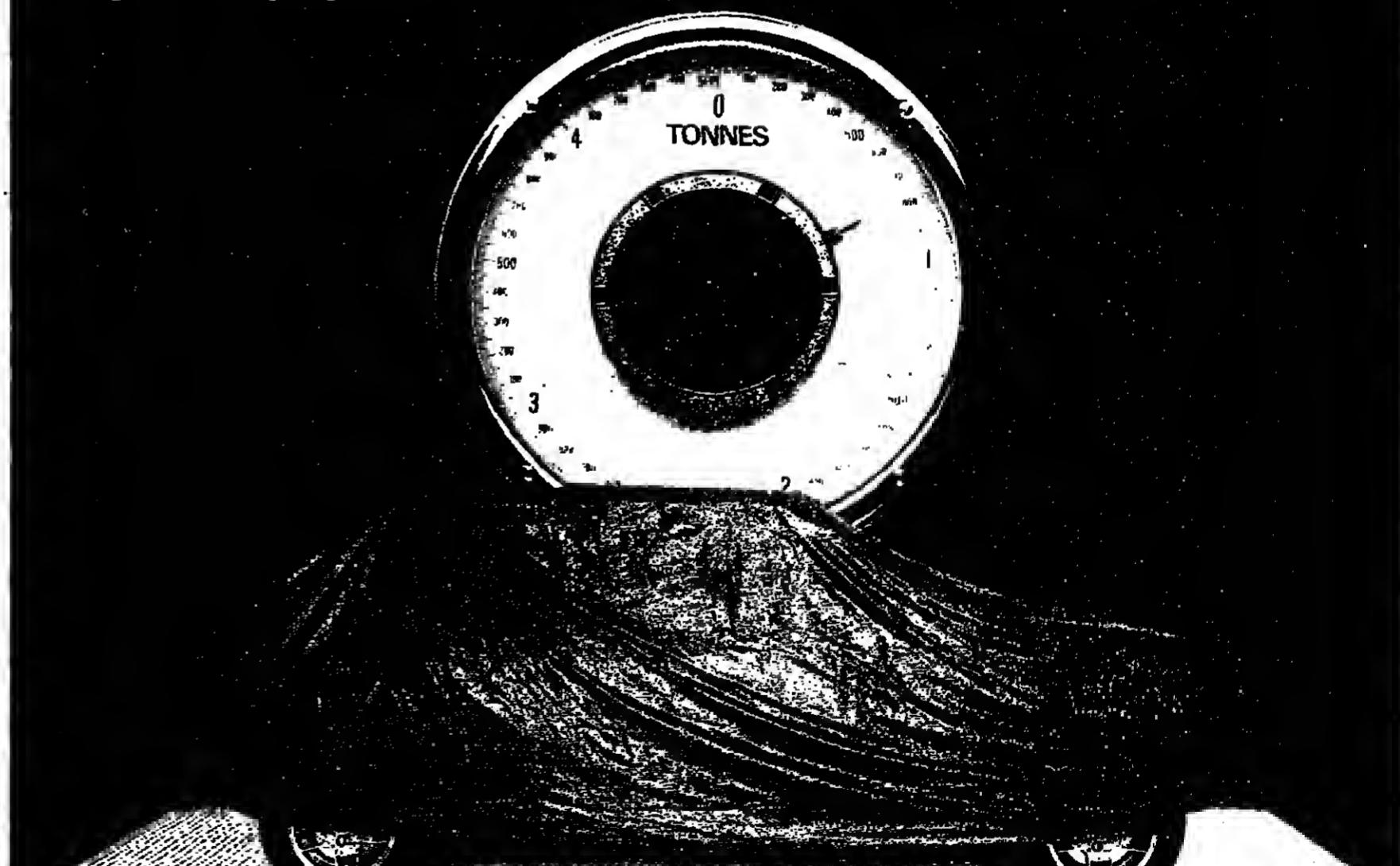
Another Rhône-Poulenc composite used in jet engines, Kinel polyimides, is resistant to temperatures as high as 250°C. Applications in automobiles include piston skirts, synchronizing rings, vacuum pump vanes. Kinel and Technyl

are just two examples of Rhône-Poulenc's research for an energy-conscious world.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Support Urged for Artists in Poland

By Mary Blume

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Two years ago, in Nov. 10, the Polish Supreme Court gave official recognition to the Solidarity trade union. As a sad reminder of that euphoric moment and of the lives that have since been shattered, leading French newspapers are carrying in their Nov. 10 editions an appeal by the energetic and imaginative human rights group, the Association Internationale de Défense des Artistes (AIDA). The appeal will be widely broadcast on the same day and will also be printed in weekly magazines.

The appeal asks French artists and the managers of the places where they perform or exhibit — theaters, cinemas, concert halls, galleries — to give one day's earnings to Polish artists who have mounted an extraordinary resistance effort since martial law was declared in their country on Dec. 13, 1981.

For the first time in history, the appeal says, artists have joined together in an organized protest against the regime that governs

their homeland. They have refused to work for radio or television, the Polish actor's financial ministry, and have regrouped in small and sometimes clandestine theaters which offer a freedom of sorts. "Even if they don't have the freedom to do what they like at least they have the freedom not to do what they don't like," AIDA's appeal notes. "But it is a freedom won at great cost and if they know why they are alive, they don't know how they will survive since they have given up all means of financial sustenance."

AIDA, which is led by the adventurous and respected theater director Ariane Mnouchkine, is a non-political human rights group, a sort of artists' Amnesty International, which began after Mnouchkine and the film director Claude Lelouch went to Argentina in the spring of 1979. It now has branches in West Germany, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Belgium and the United States.

Putting paid to clichés about the ineffectiveness and irresponsibility of artists, AIDA has proved surprisingly effective in calling attention

to the plight of imprisoned or threatened artists, particularly in Latin America, and working with other groups, has helped obtain their release. Since its members are artists, it works through the arts to have its message heard.

In 1980, AIDA organized a concert of classical music parading through the streets in Paris in aid of the Uruguayan pianist Alba Souza, who was at the time imprisoned in Colombia and has since been freed.

Ariane Mnouchkine's Theatre du Soleil put on a theatrical re-enactment of the trial of the Czech writer Vaclav Havel, who was im-

prisoned in December 1980. The drama was performed by a group of well known actors, led by Simon Signoret, on television in Munich, from which it could be picked up on television sets in Czechoslovakia.

Signoret, one of the drafters of AIDA's Nov. 10 appeal, was in Poland last month with the philosopher Michel Foucault and with Dr. Bernard Kouchner, head of Médecins du Monde, who was bringing 16 tons of medical supplies.

Signoret was deeply impressed by the solidarity of the performers' protest. "Polish actors work for both the theater and television. TV is terribly important there — they do a lot of serials, dramas and telefilms and they all, big stars or small actors, depend on television because the theaters pay so badly. But they have stopped working for TV to such an extent that the only programs now are revivals. And when a revival is shown, the actors alert the public that it was shot three or four years ago."

The protest has its funny side. When the pianist Halina Czerny-Stefanska ignored the boycott and gave a concert, the audience applauded her appearance and continued to applaud right through her attempts to play.

On Polish radio there has long been a spot on the line of "One Man's Family" or, in France, "La Famille Duranton." "After Dec. 13, 1981, the entire family became two people because the others refused to work," Signoret says.

"The scriptwriters are going crazy every day trying to explain where the others have gone."

'Nuts' Is a Tense, Superb Courtroom Drama

By Sheridan Morley

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Tom Topor's "Nuts," at the Whitehall, is a superlatively tense courtroom drama built around the mythical but highly plausible case history of a reasonably wealthy New York lady who loses her husband, turns to prostitution, kills a client in self-defense, and then has to fight her family as well as the state for the right to state her case instead of being tactfully locked away in an insane asylum for the rest of her life.

Innately directed by David Gilmore, and played by an admiring

cast led by Anne Twomey as the lady and Ron Bengal and Michael Cadman as the rival lawyers, "Nuts" is a play in the strong tradition of "Who's Life Is It Anyway?" and "Children of Lesser God," concerned like both of them with the rights of the individual in a crisis. It also is the best new play I've seen this year and one curiously underrated by those who win believe that a great debate has to have equal stage partners; for Shaw's time perhaps it did. For now, the audience can be a part of that debate and leave the Whitehall having had its assumptions about guilt and madness severely tested.

The National Theatre's current obsession with the Salvation Army continues apace. With "Guys and Dolls" now largely recast and stronger than ever on the Olivier stage, we also have "Major Barbara" at the Lyttelton in a hugely competitive new production by Peter Gill, which (taken together with "The Importance of Being Earnest" on that same stage and the Pinter triple-bill at the Cottesloe) indicates that the National is going into this winter in better shape on all its three stages than at any time in the near-decade since Sir Peter Hall first took it over.

Why then should there be a danger of damning this "Major Barba-

ra" with faint praise? There is nothing actually wrong with it. Indeed, certain things (notably Sian Phillips' cascading Lady Brit and Patricia Hays' banting Rumney Mitchells) are so patently right that I doubt we shall see them better played in this century. But over this immensely intelligent and statesmanlike production there hangs a faint yet discernible air of duty

being done. I see no indication that Gill has had a particular intuition about this play, or a specific reason for doing it at this time with this cast.

He has not (unlike Hall with "The Importance") had a discernible notion of casting or emphasis which need to be tried out, nor does he seem to feel strongly about the play as a comedy or a social tract or perhaps even as the best script Shaw ever wrote.

This "Major Barbara" therefore seems to be in production for the reasons people climb Everest: it is there, it needs periodically to be tackled and should if possible be surmounted. It corresponds to the kind of thing you might have heard on a Sunday night in the really great days of BBC radio drama: it is faultless but also somehow strangely lifeless, more of a march past than an example of hand-to-hand and speech-to-speech conflict.

Admittedly one of the problems here is the memory brought flooding back by the casting of Brewster Mason as Undershaw. Mason was 10 years ago (at the Aldwych with Judi Dench) one of the two best Undershaws I have ever seen; the other was of course in the Wendy Hiller film, but that was my father and therefore probably doesn't count as unbiased criticism. Yet a decade on from the Aldwych, and up against the rather less fiery though hauntingly attractive Barbara of Penelope Wilton, Mason seems to have softened and subdued his armaments manufactured to the point where the devil seems almost apologetic about having all the best times. The contest with his daughter is thus to be won not on (debating) points but by default.

The balance of this marvelously cynical play about money and gunpowder is therefore now subtly altered: other characters, notably Nicholas Jones as the Gilbert Murray-ish Cousins and David Yelland as the appalling Stephen Undershaw, take on as much weight as the principal duo and the play becomes one of Gill's group debates. Admittedly Penelope Wilton is one of the very few National actresses who have truly and sensibly been brought through that company's ranks to stardom, but it is unfortunate that here (in marked contrast to her appearance there last year in "Man and Superman") she has been encouraged to bury herself in the admittedly splendid surroundings. What we are left with is a curiously minor "Major," lacking both the flamboyance and the grandeur that it needs if the Shaw fire is to blaze instead of being allowed merely to simmer gently.

•

Over at the inventive Latchmere pub theater in Battersea, Mich Binn's "Hollywood Dreams" is a good idea gone disastrously awry: the idea is essentially to do a "Look Back in Kenneth Anger," Anger being the writer of "Hollywood Babylon" and inventor of the notion that the Los Angeles of celluloid dreams was also a city having much in common with Sodom and Gomorrah.

While we still await a stage adaptation of "Hollywood Babylon" (intriguingly one was announced for this autumn at the Fortune, before that theater became the home of retro thrillers) this is a musical spin-off, a kind of cabaret composed and co-directed by Binn, who also stars with two versatile singers, Fiona McArthur and Anna Dobson. There are one or two numbers and even one or two sequences (notably the McCarthy trials done over as a Sam Spade movie) which work very well, but they are lost among some appallingly inadequate Mae West and Marilyn Monroe productions, and the attempt to turn the show into an inquiry into the madness of the man who tried to assassinate Reagan as opportunist, catch-penny and nasty as anything achieved by the Hollywood the show is condemning.

That last scene in Act 1 of "Die Walküre," by the way, when the twins hit the incestuous sack, so to speak, called to mind an early American reviewer's observation that at this point the curtain fell — well, but they are lost among some appallingly inadequate Mae West and Marilyn Monroe productions, and the attempt to turn the show into an inquiry into the madness of the man who tried to assassinate Reagan as opportunist, catch-penny and nasty as anything achieved by the Hollywood the show is condemning.

What then of the orchestra score? It's all there, splendidly played by the Bayreuth Festival orchestra under Pierre Boulez, but as heard on stereo in the simultaneous broadcast on Radio 3, it does not dominate as it does in the opera house. It functions more as a moving picture underscore, which may, indeed, be not far from what Wagner had in mind when he put his orchestra beneath the stage at the Festspielhaus. He didn't want opera, either.

The success of this production as a television serial — and of its success there can now be no doubt, despite many an exceptional detail — owes much not only to Chéreau, Butler and Large, but also to a cast obviously chosen for their ability and craft as actors, and for their appearance, as well as for vocal prowess. They are all fine, but one cannot resist citing Heinz Zetkin's Uriah Heep-like Loge, Donald McIntyre's pompous, self-righteous crook of a Wotan, Peter Hofmann's forthright Siegmund and Jeannine Albrecht's fully sexed Sieglinde, a girl obviously capable of dropping a mickey into her husband's martini. Everyone sings well, too, and is well recorded.

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This is a telecast, filmed and recorded in Bayreuth at the Festspielhaus in 1979 and 1980, of the Patrice Chéreau centennial production of 1976, heartily boozed at the premiere by staunch Wagnerites horrified at seeing Siegfried in a dinner jacket, the Rhine maidens as tarts cavorting in tatty cocktail dresses in the spray of a sluice below a hydroelectric dam, Wotan in Goethean or Dickensian attire (but still toting that spear) and many other departures from Wagnerian script and tradition.

And this updating in setting and dress makes it all the easier to see Wotan as Jock Ewing, Fricka as Miss Ellie, Freia as Lucy and possibly even Siegfried as J.R., although certainly not so bright. There is a loss of grandeur, of course, in this bringing of mythological

Anna Coote, a journalist who filed suit against El Vino's along with a lawyer, Tess Gill, called the decision "a victory for women drinkers across the country." She predicted it would help eliminate sex discrimination in the bars of men's clubs as well.

The three judges said El Vino's rule requiring women to sit at ta-

Women Win a Bar Victory, Hope for U.K. Club Triumph

The Associated Press

LONDON — Women won the right Monday to buy a drink at the bar of El Vino's, one of the favorite haunts of journalists and lawyers in London's Fleet Street, and dozens turned up to celebrate.

"There are more women at the bar than men — it's chaos," said a bartender shortly after three Appeal Court judges ruled that the "men only" rule at the 110-year-old bar amounted to unlawful discrimination.

Anna Coote, a journalist who filed suit against El Vino's along with a lawyer, Tess Gill, called the decision "a victory for women drinkers across the country." She predicted it would help eliminate sex discrimination in the bars of men's clubs as well.

The three judges said El Vino's rule requiring women to sit at ta-

bies put them at "a disadvantage" and therefore violated the 1975 Sex Discrimination Act.

Lord Justice Sir Hugh Griffiths said El Vino's was one of the "gossip shops of Fleet Street" and making women reporters sit at tables put them at a special disadvantage in "picking up gossip and high time!"

Eldred Tabachnik, lawyer for El Vino's, argued that no service for women at the bar saved them from pushing and jostling. "Standing at the bar in El Vino's is like being on a tube in rush hour," he said.

But the judges said women should be given the choice and ordered the bar to pay court costs, estimated at \$26,000 to \$29,000 (\$13,360 to \$15,030).

"Now everyone will have to jostle together," said El Vino's director Pamela Mitchell.

Dow Jones Averages

Market Diaries

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Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Dow Jones Bond Averages

Market Summary, Nov. 9

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Dow Jones Bond Averages

South Koreans Split By Attempt to Outlaw Anonymous Banking

By Oh Ilson
Reuters

SEOUL — President Chun Doo Hwan's attempts to stem corruption by cleaning up South Korea's unofficial money market has caused a revolt in his ruling Democratic Justice Party.

In a bid to stop funds from illegally flowing through the banking system free from taxation, the president has authorized Finance Minister Kang Kyung Shik to introduce new legislation to prevent people from holding bank accounts anonymously or under false names.

But when the bill went to parliament for ratification, the president's party, citing prolonged recession and low bank interest rates, refused to support it. Since then, the "real name" issue has seldom been out of the headlines.

The party's stand caused considerable embarrassment for the president, whose image already had been tarnished by the involvement of a member of his wife's family in the recent black market lending market scandal.

Lee Kyu Kwan, an uncle of the president's wife, was convicted of accepting bribes from a money-lending couple who amassed a fortune of nearly \$1 billion by cashing promissory notes given to them by borrowers as collateral.

Most of the black market bank accounts are held anonymously or under false names to avoid taxation. Money-lenders can use their influence to persuade banks to favor certain companies, thereby gaining illegal commissions for arranging bank loans.

But the president's party argued that the proposed law aimed at stopping such corruption would damage the economy by encouraging a flight of capital from the banking system.

Ob Se Eung, minister of state for political affairs, said the law would disrupt the money markets, increase the number of bankruptcies and throw workers out of jobs.

The smaller opposition parties backed the ruling party in an unusual display of solidarity, but the main opposition group, the Democratic Korea Party, supported the presidential initiative.

A DKP spokesman conceded that there would be some harm, but said, "If they fail to enact the system one cannot help feeling that the government has bowed to pressure from the rich."

The DKP demanded that the ministers involved must take responsibility for the controversy, meaning that they should resign.

Mr. Oh said the debate already has had financial repercussions as



rich people scrambled to put their money into more secure assets.

Property prices have risen by about 30 percent since the government first announced its anti-corruption move in July. Government officials have also expressed concern at a continuing decline in savings deposits with banks.

According to party sources, the government and party have now reached a characteristic Korean compromise: the bill will be passed but parliament will decide when it will come into force.

This formula would save the ruling party from further blows to its prestige by DKP legislators while giving it time to polish its arguments for delayed implementation.

Ruling party officials have indicated that the law might not take effect for several years, possibly not until after the next parliamentary election in 1985.

But some commentators fear such delay could rejuvenate the illegal market, which normally charges more than twice the official bank rates.

A private survey earlier this year showed that about a quarter of South Korean industry used the

unofficial market because of the inability of the official system to provide sufficient funds.

Countermeasures being considered by the ruling party include raising bank rates to attract more deposits. All official lending is at 10 percent at present.

But any moves to increase corporate and individual taxes to help to narrow an expected budget deficit of more than \$500 billion (\$670 million) next year could prove highly unpopular, analysts say.

For while the International Monetary Fund, Western govern-

Bankers Fear Renewed East Bloc Reschedulings

By Stephen Jukes
Reuters

FRANKFURT — Austerity measures being introduced throughout the Eastern bloc may have come too late to stave off another round of debt reschedulings next year, commercial bank economists say.

They say this belt-tightening is long overdue after a decade during which Western loans failed to generate anticipated exports bringing in hard currency.

As the world recession continues and the flow of Western loans to the bloc slows to a trickle, economists see few signs of an upswing that will ease debt repayment problems.

The Latin American debt crisis that surfaced last summer has put the size of the Eastern bloc's borrowings into a new perspective. Mexico's debt of more than \$80 billion is roughly equal to the combined total of Eastern bloc countries to the West, but commercial bank economists specializing in Eastern Europe say this makes the region's payments problems no less difficult.

Economists say that although the Eastern bloc's debt is far smaller than that of Latin America, lenders and borrowers cannot rely on the same safety net.

For while the International Monetary Fund, Western govern-

ments, commercial and central banks acted to what is generally seen as an impressive display of coordination in Latin America, the picture in Eastern Europe is far less consistent.

Poland will need to continue rescheduling its \$2.5-billion debt for the majority of this decade, economists say, while Romania, already renegotiating \$2.3 billion of 1981 arrears and 1982 debt to banks, may be forced to seek relief for 1983 as well.

Hungary, with \$8.6 billion of Western debt, is being nursed back to health delicately by sympathetic central and commercial bankers, as well as the IMF. Economists say it is touch and go whether Yugoslavia can avoid rescheduling its \$18 billion of debt, despite government statements to the contrary.

Within the bloc, the Soviet Union has retained its rank as the most credit-worthy borrower, with its vast natural resources, while rumors earlier this year that East Germany was a candidate for rescheduling have not been substantiated. But both the Soviet Union and East Germany are feeling the Western credit squeeze.

The only two nations that have avoided the effect of the Polish and Romanian debt crises plus political uncertainties are Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria, economists say.

But Western banks have also realized that by cutting off credit to the bloc, by refusing to roll over loans or reschedule debts, they may become their own worst enemies and jeopardize chances of loan repayments.

Economists say one positive sign is that the rush last spring by commercial banks to withdraw deposits from the bloc seems to have halted. The \$510-million rescue package coordinated by the Bank for International Settlements for

Hungary and some pointed remarks from central bankers on the dangers of isolating whole lending areas are seen as having been instrumental in stemming the outflow.

At the beginning of the year, Hungary suffered a drain of more than \$1 billion and East Germany of about \$900 million to Western deposits.

The run on Yugoslavia was less severe, but the central bank in Belgrade had to divert funds to prop up its own banking system.

But IMF figures released last week show that Hungary recently has been able to avoid drawing too heavily on its own funds on deposit with Western banks to meet its payments needs.

Its deposits slipped only slightly in the second quarter of 1982 to \$401 million from \$448 million at the end of the first quarter; they had stood at \$903 million at the end of 1981. East Germany's deposits with Western banks have steadied at \$1.5 billion, but they remain sharply down from the \$2.15 billion at the end of 1981.

There are, however, no signs of any fresh bank or official credits. Eastern bloc countries relied on these during the late 1970s to roll over debts as they fell due.

Poland and Romania have been unable to raise new funds at all this year and East Germany is estimated to have raised only \$100 million through syndicated Euro-loans in the first nine months of 1982, compared with about \$400 million in the year-earlier period.

Yugoslavia's fund-raising on international markets has plummeted to an estimated \$640 million from \$1.9 billion in the year-earlier period.

The Soviet Union has been the only country able to pull in funds with anything resembling consistency, the economists say. The Soviets are believed to have raised about \$2.5 billion from Western banks in the first nine months of this year, although this is still well below the \$3.3 billion raised in the period a year earlier.

■ Poland Ahead on Payments

Banking sources said Tuesday that Poland has made its first interest payments for 1982, covering the first two months of the year, slightly ahead of schedule, Reuters reported.

Under terms of the rescheduling agreement signed in Vienna last week, interest for the first four months of 1982 was due to be paid Nov. 19.

Central Banks Face Issue of Being Safety Net

(Continued from Page 9)

with little regulation, has expanded tremendously in the last 10 years, from a few hundred billion dollars in the early 1970s to almost \$2 trillion. Offshore centers such as Luxembourg and the Bahamas, which have no central banks, have captured about one-fifth of the market. The market is now the source of most international borrowing and lending.

Central banks, the so-called leaders of last resort, provide liquidity to help prevent a collapse in the banking system. They typically feel no obligation to save an individual institution that may be insolvent, but most bankers say it often is difficult to distinguish between a solvency and liquidity crisis.

Many bankers were confident of official support for the Euromarkets, though they rarely said so publicly. One Citibank official, according to documents made public recently at a House subcommittee hearing, said several years ago: "Citibank has decided that the Euromarket is here to stay and that ultimately it is backed by the Fed and the U.S. Treasury."

"Credit is based on confidence," John G. Heimann, former Comptroller of the Currency, said. "Our

perceptions have been shown to be wrong, and as a result banks are directing money to safer places, away from subsidiaries and branches to the home country."

The question of central bank bailouts is just one issue confronting bankers and governments.

According to officials at the Federal Reserve Board, there are also broad issues of regulation of the Euromarket, transmission of bank data across borders, bank secrecy laws, lending to foreign countries and multinational bank supervision.

One Federal Reserve official said that "Banco Ambrosiano has muddled a lot of waters that weren't very clear in the first place." Still, he argued, when it comes to bank problems, it is not practical for central banks to agree specifically on policy.

"Central banks do not want to give an ironclad understanding that they will provide liquidity," the official said. One result of such a guarantee, he said, would be to reward banks for imprudent activities.

A recent poll of international bankers by the Group of 30, a study group of international bankers and regulators, showed that

two-thirds of the bankers wanted a "clearer understanding of lender-of-last-resort facilities."

Mr. Heimann, talking about increased cooperation, said, "The only thing that hurries it up is a crisis which is precisely what you're trying to avoid."

Mr. Heimann is co-chairman of the management committee of Warburg Paribas Becker-A.G. Becker Inc., the New York-based investment company, and is also co-chairman of the Group of 30.

A proposal offered by Rep-

resentative Jim Leach, an Iowa Republican who is ranking minority member of a banking subcommittee on international monetary affairs, calls for a greater role for central banks and international bodies such as the International Monetary Fund — but only if banks give something in return. Mr. Leach has proposed legislation that would impose reserve requirements on U.S. banks operating in the Eurocurrency market. That proposal has increasing support in Congress.

"Only a crisis situation can produce an agreement in this area, and we are entering this kind of situation," Mr. Leach warned. "But the quid pro quo for infusion of funds by the IMF or central

banks is the requirement that private banks come under greater discipline."

Ian H. Giddy, associate professor at Columbia University's Graduate School of Business, said that while central banks may maintain financial stability, it is not the most efficient method.

The problem with central bank bailouts is that banks rather than depositors are protected," he said. Mr. Giddy proposed that banks pay for deposit insurance in accordance to the riskiness of their assets.

Not everyone agrees there should be more restraints on the banks. For its part, the Reagan administration says publicly that existing central bank arrangements are sufficient for any banking problem. At the same time, it is moving to diminish the regulation of banks, and it has not acknowledged any disagreement among the allies on international banking issues.

Central bankers find that coordinating policies is a touchy matter. Central bankers agreed in 1975 on principles for supervising multinational banks. Basically, they agreed to more coordinated supervision and to treat multinational banks on a consolidated basis.

COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Japan

Fuji Heavy

4 months 1982 1981

Revenue 297,120 256,130

Profits 7,440 6,300

Ricoh

6 months 1982 1981

Revenue 157,110 143,600

Profits 4,110 4,670

United States

Travelers

3rd Quarter 1982 1981

Open Net 72,2 88,6

Per Share 0.84 1.04

Net Income 64,4 88,3

Per Share 0.76 1.04

9 months 1982 1981

Revenue 216,5 257,8

Profits 28,0 32,9

Net Income 19,4 26,2

Per Share 2.29 3.10

United Brands

1st Quarter 1982 1981

Revenue 801,6 801,6

Net Loss 15,8 11,9

RÉPUBLIQUE TUNISIENNE
MINISTÈRE DE L'ÉCONOMIE NATIONALE
COMPAGNIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA

APPEL D'OFFRES INTERNATIONAL N° P 2075

La Compagnie des Phosphates de Gafsa se propose de faire exécuter des campagnes de sondage pour la reconnaissance géologique et hydrogéologique des bassins de Gafsa, Tozeur, Maknassy et de Kalaa-Kharsa, durant les années 1983, 1984, 1985 et 1986.

Elles consistent en l'exécution de 302 sondages géologiques verticaux et inclinés totalisant un métrage de 95,780 mètres (91,172 m en carottage (0 de la carotte) et supérieure ou égale à 57°) et 7 pismétries pour la détermination des niveaux hydrostatiques. La profondeur des sondages varie entre 100 m et 650 m.

Les entreprises intéressées par le présent appel d'offres peuvent dès sa publication retirer le cahier des charges comportant le programme des travaux annuels par bassin et par pismétrie ainsi que les contraintes imposées par la C.P.G. à ces compagnies concernées, soit au service général 9, Rue du Royaume d'Arabie-Soudite, Tunis, soit à la Direction des Affaires à Mélaoui.

Les offres en six exemplaires sous plis scellés devront être adressées au nom de Monsieur le Directeur des Affaires de la CPC, 2130 METLAOUI, TUNISIE, avec la mention :

"SOUMMISION POUR L'EXÉCUTION DES CAMPAGNES DE SONDAGES POUR LA RECONNAISSANCE GÉOLOGIQUE ET HYDROGÉOLOGIQUE DES BASSENS PHOSPHATÉS DE GAFSA-TOZEUR-MAKNASSY ET KALAA-KHARSA"

"APPEL D'OFFRE P 2075"

"NE PAS OUVRIR AVANT LE 22/12/1982".

La date limite pour la remise des offres est fixée au 18 Décembre 1982. Toute offre parvenant par téléc. ou après cette date ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'ouverture des plis sera faite en public le 22 Décembre à 10 heures du matin à la Direction des Affaires à Mélaoui.

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Westpac

Banking Corporation

CROSSWORD



WEATHER

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SPORTS

Pryor, a Champion, Looks for Recognition Against Arguello

By Michael Katz

New York Times Service

MIAMI — The stockyards of Cincinnati contain cows and steers, most of them are so drugged they have to be carried the final yards to the slaughterhouse. But those are mere details; in the mind of a 14-year-old from the ghetto, they are bulls with great big horns that can tear you to pieces. And so it was that young Aaron Pryor would sneak into the stockyards, climb into the pens and ride the bulls.

"I wanted to fantasize," he said recently as he stepped from the shower after another of his non-stop training sessions. "I tried it and I liked it. It was the same

thing I had about hopping trains, catching a train going 30 or 40 miles an hour. It was just doing things your parents tell you not to."

Pryor prefers challenge to discipline. He's an old street fighter — hard to the body, taps to the head, those were the rules," he says — who loved beating bigger opponents. On Friday night here, Pryor will accept the challenge of Alexis Arguello for Pryor's World Boxing Association junior-welterweight championship.

Pryor, undefeated in 31 pro fights with 29 knockouts, the best knockout percentage of any active boxer, had until now been a voice ranting in the wilderness. He

knows how important this fight is. He said he's scared.

"I'm always scared," he said. "I'm scared of this fight. When a fighter isn't scared no more, something has to happen. I can lose my title with one punch.... It took me so long to get this far, what that I have to do to get there again?"

This fight is for the recognition Pryor, 27, craves and is only beginning to get. He still does not believe the recognition is for him. "They give it to the fight," he said. "They don't give it to me."

The fight could be a classic conflict of styles between Arguello, the exact and precise puncher trying to become the first man to win titles in four different weight divisions, and Pryor's reckless perpetual motion. The contrast is great outside the ring, too — Arguello, the gentleman, and Pryor, the street kid who knows he's going to be the villain.

Pryor is a hyperactive bundle of energy whose style, especially inside the ring but certainly not limited to it, is a mixture of buster and skelter. The energy so far has been unbound. Pryor bursts across a ring at his opponent, flailing away with punches until there is no longer an opponent. Once, in fact, a bullet bounced off him.

"His adrenaline flows so I don't think he feels punches the way normal human beings do," said Don Elbaum, the promoter who acts as an adviser to Pryor's manager, Buddy LaRosa.

But Pryor's career has been frustrated at every turn, starting with his failure to make the 1976 Olympic team despite a 220-bout amateur career that included only 16 losses.

"Aaron is always in a hurry,"

said LaRosa, who has been estranged from Pryor on and off since Pryor became champion in August 1980. "Why? Because Ray Leonard was already at the top when Aaron started."

"Aaron's three biggest problems for a while were Sugar — Ray — Leonard," said LaRosa, enumerating. "He sees Leonard, his old friend from the amateurs, whom he figures he helped teach in a way, making all that money and he forgets he didn't win an Olympic gold medal. He didn't make the Olympic team. He lost to Howard Davis and it's been uphill ever since."

Pryor has trained hard and well. The other day, after his workout, he weighed 135 pounds, a reminder that although Arguello is moving up to the 140-pound weight division, he will still be fighting a smaller man. Pryor, after all, is a lightweight, trapped by boxing rules in the historically meaningless junior welterweight division.

Pryor was a lightweight when he was beaten by Davis for a place on the 1976 Olympic team. Davis went on to a gold medal at Montreal and \$250,000 for his first pro fight. Pryor returned to Cincinnati dejected and crushed.

Exactly six years ago this Friday night, Pryor made his pro debut for \$400 against a former kickboxer and shortly thereafter approached LaRosa, who had tried boxing himself and had once told Pryor to look him up if he needed help.

LaRosa took Pryor on in what the fighter now claims is "a slave contract, something I signed when I was 19 and didn't know any better." It gave LaRosa 50 percent of the purse, out of which the manager held to pay expenses.

LaRosa, however, did not take a

share of a purse until about Pryor's 15th fight. Instead, he gave him a \$100 a week salary, a job, bought him a car and gave him a bedroom set when he set up house with one of his numerous female friends.

LaRosa hired Elbaum, who worked out a deal with Madison Square Garden. But no lightweight contender was willing to fight Pryor. Finally, Pryor took matters into his own hands. Without telling LaRosa, he signed a promotional deal with Harold Smith.

Since lightweight contenders would not fight Pryor, Smith managed to get Pryor signed as a junior welterweight and a title shot against Antonio Cervantes of Colombia. Cervantes, with a perfect right hand, floored Pryor in the first round but could not withstand the tireless attack. It was over in the fourth and Pryor was a world champion.

Even a world title did not bring Pryor fame and fortune. Smith, also known as Ross Fields, started arranging a unification match against Saul Mamby, who then held the WBC crown. Pryor was to receive \$1 million.

But the bout had to be postponed when Pryor's wife, Theresa, shot him during what the fighter now shrugs off as "a domestic quarrel." The 22-caliber bullet that grazed his abdomen and entered and exited his forearm was shrugged off almost as easily. But this time Pryor had recovered. Smith was wanted in connection with a \$21 million Wells Fargo embezzlement. Pryor switched allegiances to promoter Don King, again without LaRosa's permission.

Now Pryor is with Bob Arum for the Arguello bout; but Pryor is not a trusting person, and the deal with Arum is for this fight only. It is difficult for Pryor to trust

people. He was born out of wedlock, never knew his father and was left pretty much to roam the streets, often sleeping in doorways and hallways. But he got in no serious trouble, for which he credits an older brother, Lorenzo — who was arrested three times for armed robbery.

"I'm dedicating this fight to Lorenzo," said Pryor. "He's doing 25 to 135 years just for some robberies to make sure we had something to eat. He really looked after me. If I ever saw me on the street between 8 at night and 3 in the morning, there was no harder fighter in the world. He wanted me home."

LaRosa now believes that perhaps Pryor looked for him to become the father he never had. "I think I spoiled him," said LaRosa. "He has this yearning for family, niggling at him from all sides. He wants love. He sees it, and he wants it now, the way he wants recognition. I tell him, 'You can want it, but you can't demand it.' His attitude is, 'Why does everything happen to me?'

We have a love-hate relationship, I guess. I really like the guy, despite what he's tried to do. Everybody else to Aaron, sooner or later, falls out of his favor. It's especially true with us around fight time. He's taking the punches, he figures, and I'm making money."

"But believe me, I'm going to help him. This thing he feels for me, it's going to help him psych himself up. It's like I'm his chief sparring partner."

Originally, they had a four-year

contract with LaRosa given two options for two years each. But in the fourth year of the original pact,

LaRosa agreed to lower his cut from 50 percent to 35, and a one-

six-year contract was signed. It still

has four and a half years left and

is being honored.

"I deserved a bonus," was the way Pryor explained the move. The fighter was smoldering. "Buddy is trying to get me to lose," he said.

S. Mississippi Gets 2 Years Of Probation

United Press International

HATTIESBURG, Mississippi — The National Collegiate Athletic Association has placed the University of Southern Mississippi on two years' probation for alleged football recruiting violations.

Southern Mississippi was barred late Monday from participating in post-season bowl games for the next two years; the Golden Eagles have a 6-3 record and were considered a prime candidate for a third consecutive bowl game. The sanctions also prohibit the school from playing televised games during the 1983 and 1984 seasons.

Charles Alan Wright, chairman of the NCAA's committee on infractions, said the allegations involved "processes of significant financial benefit to prospective student-athletes who were recruited during the 1979-80, 1980-81 and 1981-82 academic years."

The NCAA listed 14 violations, among them offering money to prospective players. Other alleged improprieties included paying expenses for campus visits by prospects, obtaining one player's commitment to attend the university and attempting to get a student to transfer there.

The university was ordered to bar an unnamed assistant coach from off-campus recruiting and to limit his salary raises to cost-of-living increases designated for all employees of the university during the two-year probation.

The university also was required to prohibit three "representatives of its athletic interests," presumably alums, from assisting in recruitment of prospective athletes during the length of the probation.



Aaron Pryor

LaRosa intends to make Pryor

The manager had asked for an injunction to stop the Arguello

fight until he saw copies of the contract because, as he suspected, Pryor was not getting \$1.6 million, as announced, but only \$1 million.

The rest was going to Hawk Productions, a company Pryor set up and from which LaRosa gets cut.

"I deserved a bonus," was the way Pryor explained the move. The fighter was smoldering. "Buddy is trying to get me to lose," he said.

U.S. College Football Polls

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The top 20 teams in the Associated Press college football poll with first-round votes in parentheses, record and total points:

	W	L	T	GP	OA	Pts
1. Georgia (23)	9-0	1	0	15	0	24
2. Penn State (19)	9-0	0	1	12	0	23
3. Arkansas (15)	9-0	0	0	12	0	22
4. Nebraska (11)	8-1	0	0	10	0	21
5. Penn St. (11)	8-0	0	0	10	0	20
6. Louisville St.	7-0	1	1	10	0	19
7. Washington	7-0	1	0	10	0	19
8. Michigan	7-0	1	0	10	0	19
9. Florida St.	7-0	1	0	10	0	19
10. Arkansas	7-0	1	0	10	0	19
11. Clemson	6-1	0	1	10	0	18
12. UCLA	7-1	0	0	10	0	18
13. Notre Dame	7-1	0	0	10	0	18
14. Michigan	7-2	0	0	10	0	17
15. Oklahoma	7-2	0	0	10	0	17
16. Southern Cal.	6-3	0	0	10	0	16
17. Stanford	7-2	0	0	10	0	16
18. Michigan St.	7-2	0	0	10	0	16
19. Wisconsin	7-2	0	0	10	0	16
20. Texas	5-2	0	0	10	0	16

Adams Division

	W	L	T	GP	OA	Pts
1. NY Islanders	11	0	2	25	50	24
2. Philadelphia	9	1	0	25	49	23
3. Pittsburgh	9	1	0	25	48	22
4. New Jersey	8	2	0	25	46	21
5. Boston	4	7	0	25	44	20
6. Washington	4	7	0	25	40	19
7. Atlanta	4	8	0	25	38	18
8. Detroit	7	5	0	25	47	17
9. Quebec	7	5	0	25	44	16
10. Buffalo	7	5	0	25	44	15
11. Hartford	3	12	0	25	49	14

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	GP	OA	Pts
1. Minnesota	11	0	0	25	55	21
2. Cleveland	9	1	0	25	49	20
3. Michigan	7	3	0	25	44	19
4. Toledo	7	3	0	25	44	18
5. Akron	7	3	0	25	44	17
6. Louisville	7	3	0	25	44	16
7. Pittsburgh	7	3	0	25	44	15
8. West Virginia	7	3	0	25	44	14
9. Rutgers	7	3	0	25	44	13
10. Connecticut	7	3	0	25	44	12

Smoky Division

Minnesota

Michigan

Akron

Louisville

Pittsburgh

OBSERVER

America the Locked-In

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — For five weeks I traveled across the beautiful autumnal United States.

In Detroit they were finding razor blades in hotdogs sold at the grocery. In California somebody had faced cyanide with corrosive chemicals. In Chicago, capsules sold as headache remedies came packed with cyanide. In New York and its suburbs, out to be doormen, people spent Halloween inserting needles and pins into candy they gave children.

At various stops along the route, there were campaigning politicians elamoring for use of the electric chair, the gallows, the gas chamber as devices for restoring the public cility. Everywhere, oce was confronted with what seems like a national obsession for more and more security.

Nowhere was this more chillingly apparent than in Beverly Hills, whose sumptuous houses must contain vast riches. Every other house seemed to bear a large placard announcing the identity of its private security service, and most of these carried a supplemental placard which said, "Armed Response."

Those hundreds of "Armed Response" warnings on house after house quickly dampened the enthusiasm for a brisk walk on a soft sun-drenched morning. You are suddenly aware that you are the only person on foot for blocks around. Quite possibly a suspicious character. You move very carefully after that. And beat swiftly back to your hotel.

There, obeying firmly stated instructions, you lock bolt and chain the door. The hotel management still declines to guarantee the safety of your wallet, however, unless you have surrendered it downstairs for safekeeping in the hotel vault.

* * *

The "security" proliferation is apparent everywhere. Armed guards in uniform patrol drugstores and bookshops. And at every airport, of course, there is the inevitable X-ray examination of luggage and personal scrutiny by metal detector to remind you that airplanes attract maniacs, desperados and glory-drunk terrorists.

Very little of this "security" existed in the country 20 years ago. Now it is a national passion, and the irony is that the more "security" we buy, the less secure we are.

If the airport X-ray and the metal detector and the cop with the big gun on his hip discourage assaults on airplanes, the criminal and the lunatic divert their energies to the supermarket where they can poison the headache powders or truck razor blades into the hotdogs.

The invariable response to such threats is always more "security," but how can we secure the supermarket? By frisking customers at the door? By posting a cop in every aisle?

And what about the Halloween candy? A metal detector for every 5-year-old trick-or-treater?

What's alarming here is that we all live by the faith that insanity will not prevail. This is the faith that makes it possible for us to go optimistically about our business in the thermonuclear world. And yet, in this proliferation of "security" we are steadily losing the ease and openness of our society to the tyranny of a minority which is beyond the reach of reason.

* * *

I was struck by the sense of encroaching madness while sitting behind triple-locked doors in hotels in Chicago and Detroit watching Charlton Heston and Paul Newman debate national nuclear policy on two successive mid-morning television shows.

They were arguing about the nuclear freeze. Newman was for it, Heston against, and though both seemed like sensible men, you could not help wondering why this vital debate about an issue of transcending importance should be left to two movie actors. When slavery was the great issue, we had Lincoln debating Douglas. Now when the issue is the survival of humanity, we were down to Newman debating Heston.

There's no mystery about why television prefers Newman and Heston to more profound thinkers. As stars with faces we love to look at, they were men whom Americans would sit up past midnight to watch. Those television folks understand us all too well. Triple-locked into our secure cocoons at midnight, it's entertainment we crave to keep our minds off all the insecurity built on atomic arsenals. In so many other matters, more security has turned out to be less. It seems a good question for good people to debate, but in a world like this there's no audience for Lincoln and Douglas.

New York Times Service

*The Shepherdess*By Tad Bartimus
The Associated Press

HOLE-IN-THE-WALL, Wyoming — Louise Turk leans into the bitter wind, squinting at the coming storm and vainly listening for the cry of a lost lamb.

She is 61 years old, a widow alone in a wild country.

Mrs. Turk is a shepherdess responsible for more than 7,000 animals worth \$1 million. She doesn't own them, but for six months every year she is their keeper as the ewes and their babes graze 6,500 acres of rich grassland atop the Big Horn mountains of central Wyoming.

There, amidst meadows of wild flowers, the silent grandeur of soaring rock and remnants of harsh winter snows, Mrs. Turk lives with her flock. Two horses, four dogs, and 25 chickens keep her company as she camps by a spring in a shepherd's wagon built in 1902. A two-way radio in her pickup truck is the only link with the rest of the world.

"Every day is different, every year is different," says the lady shepherd with the short, curly hair and clear green eyes. "I'm never lonely and I'm never bored. I can't understand people who have no desire to come out in the wide open spaces. I feel so at peace with everything when I'm up here."

Born to Wyoming pioneers who had made part of the journey west in a stagecoach, Mrs. Turk spent her early years following her parents from one ranch to another in Johnson County, the battleground of some of the worst range wars in U.S. history. She was 14 when the family moved into their own homestead cabin, a 12-by-18-foot one-room frame building that housed six children and two adults.

Winters were long and cold, summers hot and dusty. Early memories center on that far horizon, where young Louise watched the sun set behind the distant mountains that soon were to be so much a part of her life.

"I went through the eighth grade and then got educated in the school of hard knocks," recalls Mrs. Turk, brewing up a big pot of cowboy coffee as the first glimmer of dawn slips through the sheep-wagon door.

"When I was a kid I knew I

wanted to herd sheep. But young ladies weren't even allowed to watch lambs or calves being born. We were never permitted to mention birthing or pregnancy. And if you were caught hanging around the bunkhouse, you got a whipping. So I learned to sew and cook, and I waited."

When Louise was 19, she met a cowboy 15 years her senior. Brookie was lean and lanky, with skin the color of lightly tanned leather. Wherever his bow-legged stride took him, his spurs jangled and a laugh echoed behind. He promptly fell in love with the young woman who rode bareback at a full gallop and promised to follow him anywhere, just so long as she could take along a few books in her old flour sack full of clothes.

She also chopped wood, helped with the lambing, wrestled 100-pound sacks of feed in blizzards,

Louise Turk, 61, Still Tends 7,000 Animals On an Isolated Range in the Wyoming Hills

ever, but I hoped it would," says Mrs. Turk. "Brookie died last winter, and part of me went too. But somehow I knew that I had to come back to the mountains again, even if it was without him."

So there she was again, back in the Big Horns with Sam the strawberry roan, John the big bay, Sam the rooster and his 24 hens, Mike the border collie and his friends Scotty, Onion and Clubb. As a small concession to passing time, Louise Turk now gets up at 5 a.m. She mixes up a big batch of pancakes every morning — the fattest, lightest, most golden pancakes in all the Powder River Basin. Then she eats one and gives the rest to the eagerly waiting dogs. If it's raining, she ties up the already immaculate sheep wagon. If it's fair, she saddles up a horse or jumps in the battered pickup and starts making her rounds.

She mends fences with the ease of a city homemaker turning on the microwave. Wearing protective leather gloves, she grabs the split pieces of barbed wire, clamps on the clumsy tool that brings the rusted edges together, and with two deft twists of the wrist, the line is whole again. She walks hundreds of miles of fence a summer, her eyes always scanning the scrub brush for a stray or sick sheep.

A keen shot, the 5-foot-5-inch shepherdess has scared off plenty of coyotes in her time. A rifle is never out of reach.

Despite all her years in the outdoors, her hands are fine and smooth. She is fastidious about washing her clothes in the spring and smoothing them out to dry without wrinkles. She bumps down the hill in the truck once a week to get her mail in Kaycee and tend her flower garden at the ranch. The trip is a welcome chance to visit with friends, but her famous pancakes and her "it's so bother" quick-fried lamb chops encourage drop-in visitors to the cozy sheep wagon.

On those frequent nights when son Peter and his wife aren't up from Casper, or the Meike brothers aren't around for a good meal, Mrs. Turk beds down all the animals, then curlis up to work on another chapter of the book she is writing about her life.

"We got married in a second-hand store in Gillette that still had hitching rails in front of it," recalls Louise. "Three days later we were working on the Meike ranch tending sheep. I was pitchin' hay off a wagon and stretchin' the budget on Campbell's soup. I've never looked back."

The next spring Mrs. Turk finally made it to her distant mountains. She and her husband and another ranch hand trailed the sheep up to the Big Horns. It took them 20 days to go 50 miles. The long, back-breaking days soon settled into a routine of breaking camp at 4 a.m., herding the sheep to water before breakfast, driving the flock as far as possible until the rest break in

learned to barbecue, and adopted motherless goats.

For 40 years, Louise and Brookie Turk did everything together. On dark winter nights Louise would read aloud by the old wood stove from the hundreds of books she's collected over the years. In the spring the couple would collect Indian artifacts at the flock's watering holes, or pick wild flowers, or go for a fast gallop on strong horses just for the fun of it. Eventually they built a small log cabin on the Meike ranch where they could display their arrowheads, build shelves for Louise's books, and raise vegetables, for her to put up in the fall, and roses.

"I knew it couldn't go on for-

ever, but I hoped it would," says Mrs. Turk. "Brookie died last winter, and part of me went too. But somehow I knew that I had to come back to the mountains again, even if it was without him."

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PEOPLE

3d Balloon Try Fails

of the board and chief executive officer of The Washington Post was second, followed by Billie Jean King, the tennis player. Last year Graham and King tied for No. 1 spot.

Water gives Christopher Cobb of Yeovil, England a giant hangover, so he has not touched a drop for two years. His only liquid comes from raw tomatoes and bananas which form a large part of his diet. Even bottled spring water makes him ill. Doctors say Cobb, 35, is allergic to water. "It gave me a terrible headache and affected my knees so that I could hardly walk," he said.

Linda McCartney's first big phototraphy show was a sellout on its own merits and didn't require an assist from her husband, the former Beatle Paul, says the gallery manager. The tabloid London Sun reported that McCartney secretly bought all his wife's photos so the show would be a success. But Madame Duke, manager of Hamilton's Art Gallery, where the exhibition was held, said a "private client whom I've known personally" spent the \$2,800 for Mrs. McCartney's photographs. "He wasn't an agent for Mr. McCartney," and McCartney made none of the purchases, said Duke, refusing to identify the client. The exhibition of 52 photographs ended Oct. 15, but abandoned that attempt also.

King Carl Gustav XVI of Sweden and his wife are in New York to spearhead an 18-month-long exhibition of Swedish art and culture. The king and his wife, Queen Silvia, will spend 10 days in the United States visiting New York City, Minneapolis, Chicago, and Seattle as part of Scandinavia Today, a demonstration of contemporary Scandinavian culture.

The actor James Cagney, whose film career spans more than half a century, will receive a lifetime achievement award Friday at the Jubilee Ball of the American Diabetes Association in Philadelphia.

Sandra Day O'Connor, the first woman ever named to the U.S. Supreme Court, won hands down as the most influential woman in the United States in 1982. The justices received 81 of 131 possible votes in the World Almanac's annual compilation done through editorial representatives on major newswires. Katharine Graham, chairman

of America Calling, was awarded the 1982 National Press Award for distinguished service to journalism.

James P.J. Young French Lady, manager of apparel and food training partner, Tel 548 42 42.

YOUNG LADY, English, cheffeur, will travel, Tel 747 2304.

LADY INTERPRETER & travel companion, Paris, Tel: 633 08 09.

PARS YOUNG INTERPRETER, good presentation, Paris, Tel 84 95 95.

FR YOUNG LADY, bilingual model, appearance, Paris, Tel 549 01 93.

PARS YOUNG, professional dancer, Tel 549 01 93.

YOUNG LADY, PR, professional, good appearance, Paris 543 39 95.

The first Jean Monnet Medal has been awarded to Lieutenant Commander Douglas Crowther, a U.S. Navy officer on leave; for outstanding work in political science.

Crowther has been doing research at the University of Lausanne, Switzerland, and the Jean Monnet Foundation, based at the universi-

ty.

The 20-year-old pianist Ken Noda made his White House debut in the East Room, under the patronage and in the presence of the President and Mrs. Ronald Reagan. It was this year's opening concert of the "In Performance at the White House" series, to which established performers introduce young performers. The emcee and co-performer was the violinist fizziak Perlman.

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